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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 58-72 (58-72). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, temp. 57-71 (57-71).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - CONICS PAGE.



Jimmy Carter meets the press at the United Nations.

Voluntary Step Carter Urges Ban on Sales of A-Fuel Enrichment Plants

By William Claiborne

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 14 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter urged a worldwide voluntary moratorium on the sale and use of nuclear fuel enrichment and reprocessing plants, warning that they can spread nuclear explosives and the world.

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Card Says Delay Signing A-Pact Not a Snub

SAFETY, May 14 (AP)—President Ford denied today that his delay in signing a new pact with the Soviet Union because it might be unpopular and said the delay is not a snub to Russians.

Speaking here on a three-day tour, Mr. Ford said of the treaty, "I have obtained the opportunity to have on-site inspection in the Soviet Union."

He said that four or five years before him tried in vain to negotiate the beginning of on-site inspection in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ford said the delay was caused by procedural matters, as well as the fact he has been busy lately negotiating.

Pakistan, India Will Renew Tie Accord Reached On Overflights

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 14 (Reuters)—India and Pakistan agreed today to resume diplomatic relations, severed at the time of their December, 1971, war over the secession of Bangladesh.

The decision was announced in a joint statement after three days of talks between the Pakistani government and a visiting Indian delegation.

The two countries agreed to restore overflights and direct air links, suspended in February, 1971. They also decided to re-establish rail communications.

The statement did not specify how soon diplomatic ties, civil aviation links and rail traffic would be resumed.

To Go Into Effect Soon
But an Indian Foreign Ministry official told a press conference that the agreements would be implemented in a short time.

The last round of talks in New Delhi a year ago broke down on the issue of restoring air links and overflights.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi agreed to resume talks last month following an initiative by Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in which he offered to drop a Pakistani complaint against India to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

1971 Hijacking
India has denied Pakistan overflight rights since the 1971 hijacking of an Indian Airlines plane to Lahore, in Pakistan.

Indian Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta said the talks settled all the outstanding issues of the 1972 Simla accord, the blueprint of normalization after the 1971 war—except the question of disputed Kashmir.

He said that his mandate from Mrs. Gandhi did not include Kashmir. Pakistan Foreign Secretary Asghar Khan said the subject, Mr. Mehta said, and his views would be passed on to Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Carter's speech at the conference—which was not an official UN function—was billed by his aides as a major foreign policy statement, and the first of a series of public declarations on international issues.

Detailed Position
The former Georgia governor previously had urged in unspecified terms the curtailment of all nuclear weapons, but his speech yesterday was his most detailed position on how arms control should be accomplished.

After reminding his audience that he had training as a nuclear engineer in the Navy—and once was exposed to dangerous levels of radiation while helping to disassemble a damaged nuclear reactor core—Mr. Carter said that the danger to peace lay not in the spread of reactors themselves, but in plants used to enrich spent nuclear fuel.

"The fact is that a reprocessing plant separating the plutonium from spent fuel literally provides a country with direct access to nuclear explosive material," he said.

He noted that it has been the policy of the United States not to authorize the sale of enrichment or reprocessing plants, but that other suppliers of nuclear equipment have begun to make such sales.

"I am not seeking to place any restrictions on the sale of nuclear power reactors... What we must prevent, however, is the sale of small reprocessing plants, which sell for only a few million dollars, have no commercial use at present and can only spread nuclear explosives around the world," he said.

He proposed, instead, the creation of "centralized, multinational enrichment facilities" to provide other nations with enriched uranium.

The first U.S. reprocessing (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



RHODESIAN INSPECTION—Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl reviews army recruits.

After Meeting With Premier

Lebanese Factions in Accord On New Cease-Fire Attempt

BEIRUT, May 14 (UPI)—Lebanon's warring factions called for a new cease-fire today after fighting between rightists, leftists and pro-Syrian forces swept the country.

The joint Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese military committee, which includes representatives of all parties in the conflict, met for two hours under Premier Rashid Karami and agreed on a truce to take effect officially at midnight.

Mr. Karami said that the truce, the 30th in the 13-month civil war, "was agreed on by all parties represented on the committee provided the cease-fire finally takes hold as of midnight tonight... My hope is strong this time that adherence to the cease-fire will be final and normal life will return to the country."

The fighting was fueled by growing clashes between leftist troops and pro-Syrian forces attempting to enforce the Damascus peace agreement. The Palestinian leadership attempted to assert its authority over the Syrian-backed troops—a move that threatened to split its own ranks.

Fighting in Tripoli
The Palestinians threw their weight behind leftist Lebanese demands for the Syrians to end their involvement in widespread fighting across the country that has killed an estimated 250 persons in the last two days.

The main fighting centered on Tripoli, where units of the pro-Syrian as-Saiga guerrilla organization and the Palestine Liberation Army clashed with leftists of the pro-Iraqi Baath party.

During the battle, four members of the al-Fatah guerrilla organization, headed by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, were killed and 12 others were wounded, according to one local newspaper.

The Palestinian leadership ordered its troops in Tripoli to withdraw immediately from the city and take up positions facing the "isolationist (rightist) forces" in north Lebanon.

Diplomatic sources said the order was an open challenge to Syria, since most of the Palestinian units have Syrian officers. Because of communications difficulties, it was not immediately known if the Palestinians had moved out of the city.

Battle in South
Palestinian guerrilla groups belonging to the hard-line "Rejection Front" said Syrian troops and as-Saiga units launched a wide offensive against the southern village of al-Taybeh, near the Israeli border. They said Palestinian guerrillas were being driven out of the village.

The dimension of the task is shown in the breakdown by the conference of world economic problems:

Basic products. The bank or integrated commodities approach? Or can certain commodities like copper, tin, coffee and tea be tied together with a system of price supports and stocks to halt disastrous price fluctuations?

The transfer of technology. This refers to the way in which developing nations become industrialized. It was expected to produce bitter debate on the role of the multinational corporations.

Cooperation between developing countries. How do landlocked countries reach the sea? What can be done to help the

8 O'Clock News Was a Scream

DUBLIN, May 14 (AP)—Listeners to the 8 p.m. news on the Irish Republic's RTE station were horrified when announcer Treasa Davison was followed by silence.

The explanation was that a mouse had jumped on to Miss Davison's desk.

"I let one yell on the air, then switched off," she said today. "Later, I managed to continue and explain the interruption to Thursday night's listeners."

It was not the first mouse to make her scream. "Another time in the office, I bent down to open a locker and a mouse jumped into my cleavage," she said. "All the soldiers on guard duty at the radio station camp running when they heard my screams."

Unctad Starts Its Bargaining Among Haves and Have-Nots

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, May 14—The bargaining has begun at Unctad: The working committees of the fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development started yesterday on the work for which 3,000 delegates gathered here.

The sides are, basically, the developed countries and the developing countries. The developing countries, far outnumbering the handful of industrial nations, want Unctad to fashion a new economic order which will pay them more for their raw materials and improve their positions in the world of trade.

"We don't want foreign aid from the developed countries," a Third World delegate said. "We want our fair share of the world's economy."

Well Organized
The poorer countries came here well organized as the Group of 77—a team for their original UN bloc—with firm demands, leadership and the knowledge that many of them possess the raw materials that the industrialized nations need to keep their economies going.

The working groups are supposed to turn in reports on their assigned subjects Friday. But officials doubt if many will be ready until about May 24.

Among the matters to be considered will be the U.S. plan for a \$1-billion international resources bank, which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed May 6 at an opening session.

The proposed bank is the U.S. answer to the Group of 77's proposal to tie prices paid for the developing countries' raw materials to the prices they pay industrialized nations for manufactured products.

Dimension of Task
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Rhodesia Annuls Exemptions for Reserve Call-Up

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 14.—The Rhodesian government canceled all army reserve call-up exemptions today in the latest emergency move to mobilize against the black guerrilla campaign. Security force headquarters also announced 15 more deaths in incidents since Wednesday, bringing to 53 the number killed in the last eight days—the highest death rate since the insurgency against white minority rule began nearly three years ago. The guerrillas lost nine men in the last two days, against one Rhodesian security force member.

The other victims were civilians blown up by guerrilla-laid mines or shot by Rhodesian forces for breaking the all-night curfew. All the dead were blacks.

A government statement said that the cancellation of call-up exemptions was caused by "the need for sufficient trained manpower to deal effectively with the recent upsurge in terrorist incursions."

Red classifications
Men in civilian posts previously classified as vital now are liable for service in the jungle war and exemptions will be made only in "extremely compassionate cases."

Two weeks ago, the Rhodesian government announced that all army and police reservists were liable to indefinite anti-insurgency service, effectively swelling the regular forces from about 5,000 men to a potential 55,000.

In another development, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said the U.S. government "is completely out of touch" with Rhodesia, and incapable of accurately assessing the security situation.

The State Department yesterday warned the estimated 900 Americans living in Rhodesia to make contingency plans for an orderly evacuation in the event of further escalation in the black guerrilla campaign.

The warning, issued by the U.S. Information Service in Johannesburg, also discouraged U.S. citizens from visiting Rhodesia.

Informed guesses put the number of Americans here at about 1,000. They include missionaries and doctors, businessmen and housewives, transplanted farmers, adventurers and fugitives. The latter regard Salisbury, which seems to be out of reach of extradition laws, as "the Rio of Africa."

Congress Assailed
Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl accused the U.S. Congress today of "cowardly and treacherous behavior" in opposing President Ford's efforts to sustain the pro-Western liberation movements in the Angolan civil war.

Speaking at a parade of Rhodesian light infantry recruits, Mr. van der Byl said that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro had been encouraged in "his historic role as the revolutionary Communist liberator of Africa" because of the U.S. refusal to become involved in Angola. He forecast that Mr. Castro would "try another adventure somewhere else."

The minister was reviewing young white troops at a time when the draft has been extended and reserve soldiers have been mobilized to meet the threat of intensified guerrilla offensives on Rhodesia's 800-mile eastern border with Mozambique.

Mr. van der Byl asserted that the conflict on the borders was "no racial war."

"Both black and white oppose us—black terrorists and white-skinned Communists," he said. "We on our side are deploying black and white troops of the highest quality, fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common foe."

By taking a hard line with the Salisbury government, South Africa hopes to persuade Mr. Smith to abandon his refusal to accept a swift transition to majority rule.

However, there is some doubt whether Mr. Vorster would be able to sustain his hands-off policy if guerrilla activities were to escalate to the point where white settlers were being killed in large numbers. It is widely believed here that the powerful right wing of the ruling Nationalist party might, in that case, force the government to intervene.

While it is unclear how widespread this pro-Rhodesian sentiment may be, newspapers in recent weeks have suggested that Pretoria was deserting a friend. In one letter, appearing in the liberal Rand Daily Mail earlier (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Fishing, Tourism May Be Hurt

Oil Spill Stains 60 Miles of Spanish Coast

LA CORUNA, Spain, May 14 (AP)—Thousands of tons of crude oil stained the coast of northwest Spain today as the government was asked to aid those whose livelihoods in fishing and tourism may be affected.

Officials said they had stopped the leakage from the wrecked Spanish tanker Urquiola, but thousands of tons of oil continued to wash onto tourist beaches, blackening at least 60 miles of the northwest Spanish coastline.

The oil-covered body of Francisco Eduardo Rodriguez, 41, captain of the Spanish tanker that went aground at the entrance of La Coruna harbor Wednesday, washed ashore near a breakwater at midday. The captain had jumped from the ship Wednesday when it began to explode. The crew had earlier been removed to safety.

Port authorities refused to give a damage estimate. Oceanography experts said that gulf currents could carry the oil as far as the Caribbean in the months ahead.

But an operation was halted to pour detergents on the estimated 25,000 tons of oil that leaked from the tanker after an explosion and fire. The military marine command said that a Dutch team would attempt to pump the remaining 85,000 tons of oil from the half-submerged ship as soon as it cooled off. It was still smoldering today.

Officials at the government's Institute of Oceanography sent boats along the coast from La Coruna, but acknowledged that it could be days before the extent of the spill, the worst in the country's history, could be determined.

A Norwegian tanker leaked 50,000 tons of oil into the sea near La Coruna six years ago, but the spill missed the coast.

Spanish newspapers compared the Urquiola spill with the sinking of the Torrey Canyon in the English Channel in 1967. The Torrey Canyon carried 7,000 more tons of oil than the Spanish ship. La Coruna Mayor Liciano Flores

asked the government for disaster aid and for relief for the 5,000 mussel, oyster and clam fishermen of the area.

A mile from the tanker, rust-colored oil lapped against the rocks surrounding La Coruna's harbor. Santa Cristina Beach, within the city limits, was coated with a 15-yard black stripe at the high-tide mark.

Hotel and restaurant owners were worried, but hotel manager Eduardo Caridad said that the spill would not hurt tourism if the government acted quickly.

The city of La Coruna said that it was putting the ship and its remaining oil cargo under bond pending an investigation.

Officials began interrogating the ship's 37 crewmen, but the cause of the grounding remained unclear. The La Coruna newspapers said that the harbor channel was supposed to be 64 feet deep at the point where the Urquiola hit bottom. The tanker was on its way from the Persian Gulf to a La Coruna refinery.

S.-Yugoslav Weapons Deal Postponed by Press Publicity

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—U.S. and Yugoslav officials disclosed yesterday that delay purchases of advanced weapons had been indefinitely postponed because the deal received undesirable publicity in the United States.

In interviews, the officials conceded that Yugoslavia had expressed the intention to buy U.S.-guided anti-tank missiles last year. It would have been its major purchase of new U.S. military equipment since 1961.

Shortly after that intention was tentatively conveyed, a news article appeared in U.S. newspapers disclosing the plans. Some of the articles suggested the purchase represented a

political shift and traced it to Yugoslav concern over a possible Soviet military threat. The articles linked this concern to the eventual death of President Tito, who will be 84 on May 25.

Right Up the Wall
"The Yugoslavs went right up the wall because of the articles," said a U.S. official concerned with Yugoslav affairs.

Another U.S. official concerned with the arms purchase said: "Later in January, the Yugoslavs hit me in the chops with those articles."

A Yugoslav official said: "After that we made a pause, because we do not like to be manipulated. We do not cancel the purchase plan."

"Everything has stopped," a

high-ranking U.S. official reported. "We had hoped that the thing would die down. And it appeared it had. Then Evans and Novak came out with a column in April (UPI, April 15) that said the deal was on when it wasn't. The Yugoslavs were offended at the implication that theirs was more than just a simple arms acquisition."

Another U.S. official said that the affair illustrated Yugoslavia's desire to maintain an image of independence in a changing world.

"It was a time when we were supporting one side in the Angola war and the Yugoslavs were backing the Soviet faction," he went on. "Buying new arms from us would have caused them em-

barrassment among their world clientele."

The official said that, in addition to expressing an interest in the U.S. anti-tank missiles, the Yugoslav Defense Ministry had made soundings about the possible purchase of aircraft engines. Yugoslav manufacturers most of its weapons needs. From 1951 to 1961, the Tito government received more than \$750 million in U.S. military aid and purchased an additional \$1 billion in weapons under favorable credit terms.

Since then, the Tito government has purchased replacement parts and ammunition for the U.S.-made equipment for less than \$1 million a year. It has also bought large quantities of Soviet weapons, including surface-to-air missiles, since 1962.



Indira Gandhi



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

In Portugal Election

Socialist-Backed Gen. Eanes Is Candidate for Presidency

LISBON, May 14 (Reuters).—Army Chief of Staff Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes announced today that he would be a candidate next month in Portugal's first free election for a president in 50 years.

He is backed by the three strongest political parties and by army commanders of three of the country's four military regions.

Gen. Eanes announced his decision as he entered the Institute of Higher Military Studies to address officers of the Lisbon Military Region, whose commander, Brig. Gen. Vasco Lourenco, approved the candidacy.

Disputes Delay End of Islamic Ministers' Talks

ISTANBUL, May 14 (Reuters).—Political disputes split the seventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference today. The 22 delegations from Africa and Asia were due to end their conference at midday today, but the final plenary session was postponed while committees wrangled over Cyprus, Eritrea and the French Territory of the Afars and Issas. The foreign ministers are now expected to hold their final session tomorrow.

Turkish officials said they hoped the conference would endorse a Turkish-Cypriot application for observer status at the conference, possibly by finding a formula that would not embarrass Arab states, chiefly Egypt, which have close ties with Greece.

The conference has also drafted a compromise formula on the decolonization of the Territory of the Afars and Issas.

On the Eritrean problem, African delegates are generally inclined to refer the matter to the Organization of African Unity, but another group, led by Saudi Arabia, insisted that it be dealt with at this conference. Eritrea is the Red Sea province of Ethiopia where the Eritrean Liberation Front has been fighting an independence war, supported by some Arab and Moslem states.

Italy Rainstorms Batter Refugees In Quake Area

UDINE, Italy, May 14 (UPI).—Torrential rainstorms, a brief snow flurry and continuing rock slides today increased the misery of about 100,000 earthquake refugees living in the tent cities of northeastern Italy's Friuli region.

Officials said that the 12 hours of rain and continuing rock and mud slides were threatening the refugee tent centers near villages in the Tagliamento River valley.

Yesterday's official death toll of 903 was not revised, but unofficial sources said that at least another dozen bodies had been recovered since then from the wreckage caused by last week's quake.

Yugoslav Victim Dies

BELOGRADE, May 14 (UPI).—A 45-year-old mother of three has died from injuries she received when an earthquake rocked northern Italy on May 6. She was the first known fatality of the disaster in Yugoslavia.

Thirty-one Yugoslavs were injured when the quake jolted areas close to the Italian border. No final assessment on the damage in Yugoslavia has been made, but preliminary reports put the figure at \$200 million.

4 W. Germans Freed In Prague Flag Case

BONN, May 14 (AP).—Czechoslovak authorities have released four West German students detained six days ago for allegedly trying to steal a Czechoslovak flag, the Foreign Ministry said here yesterday.

The German Embassy in Prague had appealed to the Czechoslovaks to "write off the incident as a stupid youthful prank" and release the youths, aged 17 and 18.

The trend in suits this season

BECAUSE this season's classic cut will still be in style next year, Lanvin 2 has chosen particularly durable fabrics for its new suit collection. While they have the look and delicate feel of all fine fabrics, they keep their shape perfectly even after months of wear.

The even twills, strong but smooth as end-to-end weaves, are especially attractive in blue, green and pinks (F 1750).

The combed flannels have the warmth and softness of traditional flannel, plus exceptional elasticity and resiliency. The browns and blue-grays are undoubtedly the most elegant (F 1750).

Finally, the soft, lustrous gabardines are perfectly for all the classic shades (F 1800).



2, rue Cambon, Paris 1^{er} - TEL. 260.38.83



Vice-President and Mrs. Rockefeller with British city commander, Roy Redgrave, and Mayor Klaus Schuetz (second from the right) at the Brandenburg Gate.

Rockefeller Reaffirms U.S. Support for West Berlin

BERLIN, May 14 (AP).—Vice-President Rockefeller today strongly reaffirmed U.S. military commitment to West Berlin, saying "defense of American freedom begins, not at our Atlantic or Pacific coasts, but here in Berlin."

He said that the U.S. "commitment to Berlin in the face

of continuing challenge is a test of our commitment to freedom. No city in Europe presents more vital interests to our nation and all free nations."

The Vice-President said: "There is no more convincing proof of the democratic ideals shared between the United States and the Federal Repub-

lic than our shoulder-to-shoulder stand in Berlin."

Mr. Rockefeller arrived in Berlin yesterday after touring quake-hit areas in Italy.

Later he departed for Frankfurt, where he will take part in a West German observance tomorrow on the American Bicentennial.

With Chinese Backing

Communist Insurgency Is Sapping Burma

RANGOON, Burma, May 14 (AP).—Despite improving relations between Rangoon and Peking, Chinese-backed "White Flag" insurgents continue to mount a guerrilla war that is sapping the already feeble Burmese economy.

It is a contest of foot-slogging, mule-supplied government troops against Communist rebels who move across the rugged border terrain into Chinese sanctuaries when hard pressed.

About a third of Burma's 150,000-man army is deployed in the country's turbulent northeast, facing 13,000 to 15,000 ethnic Burmese, Wa tribesmen and possibly Chinese advisers.

The Rangoon government reportedly had hoped that Chinese support for the Burmese Communist party, nicknamed the "White Flag," would diminish following the visit of President Ne Win to November to China. But Chinese watchers here say that the "revolutionary logic" of

maintaining correct, if not cordial, government-to-government relations while simultaneously aiding Communist parties is at work in Burma as well as in other Southeast Asian countries.

The Communist insurgency—although regarded as the most serious—has only one of a dozen or so anti-government movements that have denied large portions of the country to the central government's economic control. They have also eaten up almost a third of recent national budgets in defense spending and, in the words of a Western diplomat, "made the Union of Burma a thing of paper rather than of the mind."

Continued Deficits

Western and Burmese sources say that the country can ill afford such economic losses within its Socialist economy face continued budget deficits, substantial production and export per-

formance and a huge black market which supplies most Burmese with their wants. A World Bank report in March, analyzing Burma's economy, noted, "Insurrections, historically, are one of the primary reasons for the lack of real development and political stability in Burma."

Lately for the government, the various rebels have not been able to band together, except for fleeting and ineffectual alliances and despite some apparent realization that if they were united they probably could topple the central government.

In addition to the ideologically motivated Communist party and Thailand-based rebels supporting exiled President U Nu, a number of ethnic minorities—the Karens, Shans, Kachins, Chins and others—have been fighting for greater or complete autonomy. Since British-granted the country's independence in 1948, the ethnic groups make up about 30 per cent of the country's population. The majority is Burmese.

Bandits, racketeers. The complexity and violence are further compounded by bandits, smugglers and racketeers who sometimes articulate a political line, but who are involved in the smuggling of opium, jade, rubies, antiques and scarce consumer goods.

Burma's frontier areas, especially the Shan states in the east, are described by some Western observers as "a cross between wildcat China and the U.S. wild West." Opium caravans are smuggled in the hills, private armies and moneyed Chinese slice up the body and sometimes each other and adventures pay for their drinks and services with precious stones in shanty border towns.

Some rebels combine politics and profit, using the latter to purchase guns and other tools of insurgency. The 3 million Karens, for example, have carved out a little domain along the Thai border in lower Burma. They are the largest and probably the best-organized of the ethnic groups. Burmese sources say that they collect 5-per-cent duties on smuggled goods and offer armed escorts and elephant rides for a price to privateers passing through their zones.

Even the Communists run a highly successful drug trade, according to Western sources. The sources speculate that the Communists need the funds to wage their war and also do not want to alienate the opium-growing tribes from whom the bulk of their recruits come.

War of Attrition

To counter the various anti-government drives, the Burmese government fights what is basically a war of attrition, with reportedly little emphasis on "hearts and minds" campaign. During the 13-year military regime of Ne Win, according to official statistics, almost 25,000 rebels of all kinds have been killed and 50,000 captured or surrendered. Government losses are put at 10,000.

The all-volunteer Burmese Army usually operates in small groups, hacking its way through jungles and trudging up and down mountains and valleys, with mules and porters.

The dearth of military material stems from Burma's almost obsessive and effective drive to stay neutral and not accept any, possibly conditional, aid from any side.

Mr. Rockefeller said, "They don't want it," says a foreign diplomat of Rangoon's military procurement program. "They're putting themselves on the back after the Indochina disasters because they've managed to hold the line without an ounce of outside aid."

Despite or perhaps because of its handicaps, the Burmese Army has been successful in at least containing the multiple rebel threats.

Cuts Railroad 3 Times

UNITA's Savimbi Carries On Battle Against Angolan Foe

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 14 (UPI).—Enemy MIGs reportedly have shot up his two-plane air force, and his onetime allies treat him like a pariah, but Jose Savimbi and the remaining forces of his Union for the Total Independence of Angola are still in that country. And they are still fighting.

Mr. Savimbi is in southwestern Angola, directing raids along the Benguela Railroad, just as he was 10 years ago when his enemies were the colonial Portuguese. Now his foe is the Soviet-supplied and Cuban-backed army of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the victor in the civil war.

There is a near blackout of news here on the activities of UNITA, once perhaps the best publicized of three rival Angolan nationalist groups. Official UNITA sources in Zambia are mute, fearful of being expelled. But friends and unofficial sources and diplomats tell the story of Mr. Savimbi's return to the Angolan bush.

"He never sleeps in the same place two nights in a row," said a friend who saw him last month. "He stays in a native hut or a farmhouse abandoned by the Portuguese settlers, or in the bush. He has never seemed happier."

Problem Is Survival

Mr. Savimbi no longer has to worry about matters of international diplomacy and the internal politics of Angola. His immediate problem is survival. His old allies in the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) are leading Cuban raiders against his hidden, mobile headquarters. The scout planes of the MPLA government are always overhead, trying to hunt him down.

The third faction in the Angolan civil war—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA)—once was relatively successful in fighting the MPLA in the north, but it has withdrawn from the struggle and has been heard from since the beginning of the year.

But diplomatic experts here in Lusaka do not count UNITA out. Mr. Savimbi, a husky, bearded, 42-year-old intellectual with one of Africa's most characteristic personalities—is a threat to the MPLA government in Luanda as long as he remains alive.

He has strong support among southern Angolans' Ovimbundu, his own people—who are the most

numerous (2.75 million) of the ethnic groups among the 6 million Angolans.

"The Cubans and the MPLA are now occupying southern Angola, just as the Portuguese military once did," said an observer in Lusaka. "Savimbi can move at will through Ovimbundu territory, with the support of the people there, as long as he avoids the main roads and major cities."

Rail Line Cut

UNITA guerrillas cut the Benguela Railroad three times between March 21 and April 15, between Silva Porto and Luso in central Angola. "A source close to UNITA says that one team of raiders inflicted casualties on MPLA troops aboard a derailed train, drove them away and captured 200 Kalashnikov automatic rifles."

The railroad is still blocked to the east by bridges blown up during fighting between MPLA and UNITA forces in January and February. When it is opened from the Atlantic to Zaire, it will offer Angola a chance again to earn rail and port revenues for carrying Zaire's copper to market.

If the MPLA cannot vanquish Mr. Savimbi's raiders, however, the Angolan regime could lose this important source of badly needed foreign exchange, and the Benguela Railroad is of critical importance to the Angolan economy.

The MPLA reportedly is hitting Zaire's copper to market. When the MPLA army drove UNITA units from the field early this year, Mr. Savimbi withdrew into southeastern Angola, protected from MPLA armored columns by nearly impassable roads.

Shrinkage of Power

Last year, Mr. Savimbi had ruled half the country. Two months ago, he held only one city, the provincial town of Gago Coutinho, near the Zambian border. It was supplied by UNITA's two-plane air force, Fokker Friendship jet transports, "Oscar Charlie," leased from Air Zaire, and "Mike India," captured from the Luanda forces during the civil war.

On March 14, "Oscar Charlie" was blown up during an MPLA air raid on Gago Coutinho. After the attack, "Mike India" landed safely with three tons of ammunition, but the raid marked the end of Gago Coutinho as a UNITA base.

UNITA's only lines of supply now are dirt roads from Zambia.

© Los Angeles Times

Defiant Descendant of 'Iron Duke' Rebuffs Fine as an Outlaw Cyclist

LONDON, May 14 (Reuters).—A London magistrate has backed down before the resolute stand of Edmunda Mary Anabel Wellesley-Colley, a 70-year-old descendant of the Duke of Wellington, charged with riding her bicycle illegally in Hyde Park.

Miss Wellesley-Colley said that she was surrounded by three constables on Jan. 13 and given a summons for peddling her bike along Rotten Row, the traditional bridge path of London's rich and famous, where cycling is forbidden. She vowed then that she would go to jail rather than pay a fine, and upon being fined £30 (\$54) yesterday in Bow Street Magistrate Court, she told the judge that she would not pay.

The judge discharged Miss Wellesley-Colley conditionally for 12 months. But the defendant said last night she would be back on her bike in Hyde Park soon in an effort to open more of the park to cyclists.

Miss Wellesley-Colley, who rode her bicycle to court, told the magistrate, "My defense is that in the 1890s cyclists could go freely in all our parks."

She complained that while she was in court a drunken driver was also fined £30.

A cycle path was opened in Hyde Park last month and Miss Wellesley-Colley was one of the first to use it. But she complained, "It is not long enough."

Her only previous recorded brush with the authorities occurred in the early 1960s, when the city council of Bath, where she owns a historic home, ordered her to change the color of her bright yellow front door.

It is still bright yellow.

Ailing UN Development Fund Trims Costs, Asks Assistance

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 14 (UPI).—The 10-month-old, 100-million-dollar fund for use by the former administrator of the UN Development Program has been sold for \$5,800 and the chauffeur dismissed.

The new administrator, Bradford Morse, has booked himself on economy-class flights for his fund-raising tour beginning next week on which he will seek additional help for the nearly bankrupt Development Program, the world's largest supplier of technical aid to poorer countries.

"These are only cosmetic changes," Mr. Morse acknowledged, meaning that the saving of \$9,000 annually from his personal economies was minor when measured against the agency's deficit, which will be more than \$40 million this year and may approach \$60 million.

The economies are clearly meant as a signal to the 145 governments contributing funds that the administrator intends to run a no-frills operation.

Mr. Morse, 44, a former congressman from Massachusetts, took over the post in January from Rudolph Peterson, former president of the Bank of America.

The outgoing administrator had attributed the financial crisis to the inflationary rise in operating costs for the agency, which sends 10,000 experts into the field each year for projects in agriculture and industrial

Sugar Yields Bitterness In Africa

NAIROBI, May 14 (UPI).—A South African sugar found on an East African Airways flight has caused a bitter reaction.

Uhuru, a Tanzanian newspaper, reported this week a passenger flying from Nairoba to Dar es Salaam, took to the aircraft with a packet of sugar bearing trademarks of a South African food company.

The Ugandan director-general of East African Airways, Col. T.W. Toko, said catering companies had been given instructions not to food products in South Africa. But he said some catering companies by the airlines might also with South African Airlines.

An investigation was underway and East African Airways intended to protest strongly the caterers, Col. Toko said.

Russian War On Pressure Against Cuba

MOSCOW, May 14 (UPI).—A tough warning to the United States, the Soviet Union said today it will not remain silent to threats and pressure against Cuba.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda said that an alleged anti-Cuban campaign was being waged in the United States, and added, "The United States is a land of the freedom of the press, but it is not indifferent to threats against the fraternal socialist republic."

The article was signed "mentator," a pseudonym here to indicate that it has the highest Kremlin approval. It said that the U.S. campaign was directed against Latin America and described as "absurd" allegations that the use of troops in Angola represented a penetration of internal affairs of independent states.

Interpretations Vary

Western diplomats were divided on whether the article was ground for new initiatives Latin America or served as indication to African leaders the Soviet Union would not continue to support its own movements. A diploma scribbled the article as "tough."

In a reference to the Cuban troops—estimated by West at 14,000—in Angola, Pravda said, "This assistance was rendered at the request of the government of the People's Republic of Angola."

"It is clear that attempts to discover something illegal Cuba's conduct in the international arena are absurd grounds."

Pravda said the threats contained in "tendentious" comments by some Washingtoners.

"The hostile campaign threats against the Republic of Cuba," it said, "cannot but concern to all who treasure and freedom for it is fraught with the danger of increasing tensions."

Rhodesia Ailing UN Development Fund

(Continued from Page 1) this week, a reader demands know how white South Africa can ask white Rhodesians to something they have no right of doing themselves—a reference to the pressure for

Perhaps for this reason, Vorster's public comments on crisis have been guarded. It was earlier in his party's earlier efforts to promote a "element, culminating in the 1976-77 election. Falls meeting year at which Mr. Vorster, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda attempted to test Mr. Smith and his black nationalist adversaries. There was some discontent at the withdrawal from Rhodesia of about 500 South African policemen sent to border patrol and other duties.

Cold, Drought Held Threat to EEC Crop

LUXEMBOURG, May 14 (UPI).—Cold, dry weather this spring threatening to reduce crop Western Europe, the Common Market Statistical Office said.

Potatoes have been hit drought and night frosts in Netherlands. Potato acreage in Britain was down considerably compared with the area harvested last year.

Corn plantings were up slightly in West Germany, and beet planting was up 4.5 per cent in France, grain plantings at about the normal level. A sharp drop of last year's corn and rice plantings were in Italy and a larger crop of potatoes was expected, as the harm done by the drought

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U.S. Comstar Orbited

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 14 (AP).—A Comstar satellite, the first link in a network to expand U.S. telephone service, was orbited yesterday by an Atlas-Centaur rocket.

Policy Restated

Ties to Israel 'Fundamental,' Ford Declares to U.S. Jews

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Ford told a prominent group of U.S. Jews last night that "fundamental American-Israeli friendship" will not be eroded despite tensions that may arise between the two nations.

In a restatement of U.S. policy in the Middle East, Mr. Ford affirmed the "traditional and special relationship" to Israel. We will remain the ultimate guarantor of Israel's freedom. If, after, there is no one to pick the torch," he told the 70th anniversary convention of the American Jewish Committee here.

Mr. Ford's appearance and address in the midst of his election campaign appeared to be the first time he had addressed a group of Jewish voters in the remaining states and the full electoral college.

White House aides and political advisers believe the President's remarks will be a boost to his Jewish voters—about 4 percent of the electorate—are opening the door to the collapse of Sen. Jackson of Washington as a serious contender for the Democratic nomination.

Requested Speech
Mr. Ford was introduced by prominent industrialist Max Fisher, former board chairman of the Jewish organization, who is serving as a top Ford campaign fundraiser and a political link to Jewish leaders. Mr. Fisher served

in the same capacity in the 1968 and 1972 campaigns of Richard Nixon.

Mr. Ford's speech was requested by Jewish leaders as a statement of his commitments, in view of recent criticism of his policies voiced in Israel and by some segments of the U.S. Jewish community.

One issue has been Mr. Ford's threat to veto a foreign-aid appropriation bill if Congress insists on adding \$500 million for Israel to the budget request. The President did not mention his veto threat in the text of his speech.

He did say that he had proposed more than \$4 billion in aid to Israel in the two budgets he has submitted to Congress. "These figures speak for more eloquently than any words of my commitment to the survival and security of Israel," he said.

Unacceptable Risks
Describing Middle East policy, Mr. Ford emphasized the necessity to continue a peace process in the area and to view as unacceptable the risks that would flow from a stalemate.

In a gesture to Israeli apprehensions, Mr. Ford ruled out "one-sided concessions" and declared that the responsibility for peace "exists equally on all the parties, who must contribute, each in full measure, to the peace-keeping process."

Israeli leaders have been fearful of U.S. pressure to agree to major territorial concessions without what Israelis consider sufficient Arab concessions in return. In another reference to this problem, Mr. Ford noted that "Israel is asked to relinquish territory—a concrete and essentially irreversible step—in return for basically intangible political measures. But it is only in willing to dare the exchange of the tangible for the intangible that hostility can be ended and peace attained."

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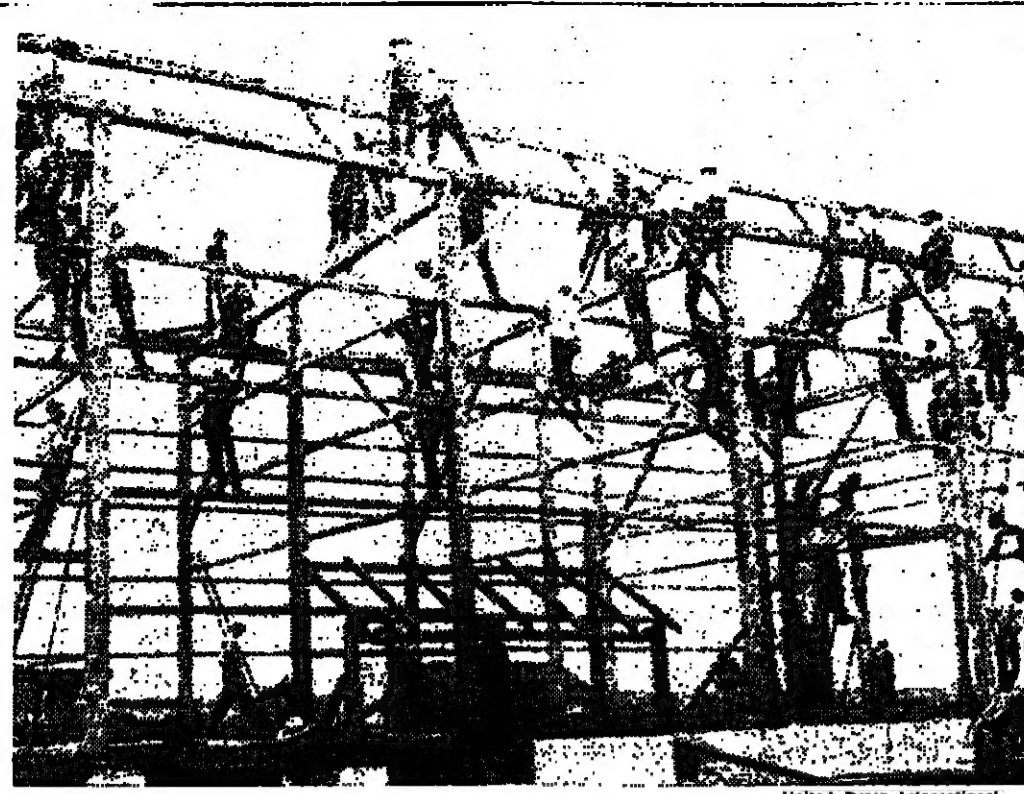
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PITCHING IN—Amish farmers in Lancaster, Pa., unite in a barn building project.

Candidate Praises Nixon Foreign Policy

Reagan Says State Dept. Snubs Solzhenitsyn

By Lou Cannon

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 14 (WP).—Republican presidential challenger Ronald Reagan accused the Ford administration yesterday of "snubbing" Soviet exile Alexander Solzhenitsyn. At the same time, Mr. Reagan praised the "solid foreign policy" of Richard Nixon, architect of détente with the Soviet Union.

Campaigning on foreign-policy issues in two key Middle American primary states, Mr. Reagan accused the State Department of blocking a congressional resolution that would have made the Soviet author an honorary citizen.

The Senate-passed resolution is bottled in a House subcommittee because, Mr. Reagan said, the State Department has said "Solzhenitsyn had done nothing for us to earn this honor."

"It seems to me that Mr. Solzhenitsyn has warned us in the free world, for that matter, over a very real danger confronting us," Mr. Reagan said. "And he has become the world's foremost symbol of man's age-old struggle against tyranny and oppression."

"But then, burying the matter of honorary citizenship in a congressional subcommittee is probably consistent with a foreign policy that could accept the Helsinki pact, which wrote off freedom for millions of people in the captive nations of Eastern Europe."

Target Is Kissinger
Mr. Reagan's real target was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Kissinger felt that such an offering of White House hospitality might be displeasing to the Kremlin, Mr. Reagan said. "He even went so far as to tell the press that Solzhenitsyn's views could threaten world peace. Those views, of course, are his eloquent pleas for human freedom and his warnings about putting too much faith in détente. Now, almost a year later, it seems Mr. Solzhenitsyn is still being snubbed."

Mr. Reagan was asked during a Lexington, Ky., television interview whether he thought Mr. Ford should fire Mr. Kissinger. He replied that such an action "would look too political right now" and "might even backfire" against the President.

Mr. Nixon's foreign policy was injected into the campaign when Mr. Reagan answered a series of questions about the former president on a Louisville television interview.

Aim of Policy
Mr. Reagan declined to judge Mr. Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon. But when asked whether Mr. Nixon might be used in a foreign-policy capacity in a Reagan administration, he said, "I would not rule out whether he would ever become a viable force again. Obviously, he is not now."

Mr. Reagan went on to praise

Mr. Ford's foreign policy as "one of the great achievements of our time."

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Mr. Nixon's foreign-policy achievement.

"I do believe this despite what you may think," Mr. Reagan said. "I think he did have a solid foreign policy. His foreign policy was aimed at preservation of the peace. I don't think that foreign policy is being practiced now."

There was consternation among Reagan aides on the short flight from Louisville to Lexington when it was pointed out that the former California governor had not ruled out giving Mr. Nixon a role in his administration if he becomes president.

Mr. Reagan did a quick retake as soon as he landed at the Lexington airport.

"I have ruled him out and I think I have expressed that on occasions before this," Mr. Reagan said. "No, I would not see a place for him in my administration."

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At Least \$150 Million Invested

U.S. Tycoon Carves an Empire Out of Amazon

By Jonathan Kandell

BELEM, Brazil, May 14 (NYT).—About 250 miles west of this northern Amazon jungle capital, a man has carved out for himself the largest private landholding in Brazil and perhaps in the Americas.

He is clearing the jungle, planting forests of imported trees, harvesting thousands of tons of rice, building a cattle herd, exploiting a large rare-mineral deposit, laying out all-weather roads and adding facilities to an already impressive port he installed a few years ago.

In the next two years, he plans to start a multimillion-dollar plywood factory bought in Japan and brought to Brazil on a barge. If that works out, he will bring over another in 1980.

He has already invested at least \$150 million in his jungle venture. After nine years, it has not turned a dollar in profit. And since the owner is almost 80 years old, there is very little chance that he will recover his vast investment.

The man is Daniel Ludwig, an American tycoon, a secretive and eccentric billionaire.

3 Million Acres

His Amazon estate, called the Jarí Forestry and Ranching Co., spreads across 3 million acres—not quite as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island combined but more than three times the size of the giant King Ranch of Texas.

Few outsiders have been invited to set foot in Jarí—a Brazilian president, a handful of bankers, some businessmen. Local politicians complain that they have no access to their constituents among the 20,000 persons—workers and their family members—who live at Monte Dourado, the jungle city that Mr. Ludwig has built for them.

Mr. Ludwig is known in the United States as the owner of a shipping fleet larger than that of the late Aristotle Onassis. Real estate, mining, petrochemicals and savings-and-loan associations are the other bulwarks of his empire.

An American who has visited Jarí claims to see a certain business logic in the investment.

"You should think of Ludwig as a bulk shipper," he said. "Almost all his projects use the shipping network he has around the world. He just seems to be looking for bulk to produce and ship. Thanks to the Amazon, Jarí can plug into this network pretty easily. And, I think, it was the first thing he looked for."

Favorite Project
But there is little doubt that Jarí has become his favorite project in the twilight of his life.

"He talks about Jarí with more enthusiasm and detail than about all his tankers and mines," said a Brazilian businessman who has met him several times. "Imagine, the man is 79 or 80 and he can hardly contain himself about a project that is not going to realize its potential for another 10 years, if ever. At his age, he is still flying off into that jungle four or five times a year."

Mr. Ludwig acquired Jarí during the late 1960s for a reported \$10 million. The land, most of it bought from a Portuguese family, stretches across the state of Para and into the territory of Amapá.

The Amazon is the largest continuous forest area in the world. But it is no paradise for a lumber businessman. Within an area no larger than 10 acres, there might be a thousand varieties of trees and possibly only eight of commercial value, making harvesting a major problem.

The soil itself presents another difficulty. Despite the intense vegetation of the Amazon, there is only a thin layer of fertile ground that does not lend itself easily to agriculture or reforestation.

Two Species Imported
Mr. Ludwig's investigators decided that an Asian species, *Gmelina arborea*, which was successfully transplanted to Africa, and a Caribbean pine, brought over from Honduras, were most suitable for Jarí—the former yielding hardwood, veneer and pulp; the latter, pulp, plywood and lumber.

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stripped 353,000 acres and replanted the two imported species. The *Gmelina*, particularly, has reportedly taken well and the first batch of trees, which take about 10 years to reach commercial value, should be ready by 1978.

By then, Mr. Ludwig plans to float in the first Japanese plywood factory, according to business sources here.

Mr. Ludwig has set aside 5,000 acres of Jarí this year for an experimental rice plantation, using an elaborate system of dikes to irrigate and control water levels. The yields are reportedly good.

His plans to build a huge cattle herd have been somewhat stymied. He had intended to bring in stock from his ranch in Venezuela, but the government there, which is interested in increasing beef production, vetoed the export. So he has been buying and breeding cattle originally brought over from India but now widely raised in the southern United States and Latin America.

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From Malthus...

Almost two centuries ago, the Rev. Thomas Malthus won immortality by publishing his dire judgment on mankind's future. In his view, "the great obstacle in the way to any extraordinary improvement in society is of a nature that we can never hope to overcome. The perpetual tendency in the race of man to increase beyond the means of subsistence is one of the general laws... which we can have no reason to expect will change."

However, the technological revolution in agriculture has extensively increased food production since the day of Malthus; world population has multiplied and world living standards have been raised beyond anything he imagined.

During the past several years a new and more sophisticated Malthusianism has developed. As stated most effectively in the Club of Rome's project on "The Limits to Growth,"

modern successors of Malthus saw disaster ahead because of exponential growth in population and production, with resultant devastation of the environment and rapid depletion of scarce mineral and other resources. If present trends continue, the world was warned, "The limits to growth on this planet will be reached sometime within the next hundred years." The catastrophe foreseen was "a rather sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity."

But now some retreat from this neo-Malthusian gloom is evident. The Club of Rome is declaring that it can find reason for hope in the future. It speaks optimistically of "organic growth" that takes prudent account of environmental and other dangers; and the club's founder, Aurelio Peccei, sees the benefits of material growth available to all peoples in "a wide spectrum of choices."

...to Kahn

Almost simultaneously, Herman Kahn and his Hudson Institute colleagues have mounted an optimistic counterattack in their new book, "The Next 200 Years." They look forward to the world of 2176 which, they think, may have a population stabilized at around 15 billion people—against 4 billion now—and a per capita income then of \$20,000 against \$1,300 now. It is a euphoric vision of a world which is simultaneously much more crowded and much more affluent, yet existing comfortably within the environmental and other constraints of this planet.

The paradise of Herman Kahn is no more foreordained than was the original catastrophe foreseen by the Club of Rome. The future of the human race is dependent on

more variables than merely the mechanical extrapolation of past trends, whether done with computer or with pencil and paper.

The real basis for hope in the future is man's ability to foresee the problems ahead and to alter his behavior in ways that avoid the predictable difficulties, while fostering the development of technological and other solutions and their free acceptance by human society. Perhaps the neo-Malthusian catastrophes can be avoided and a better future assured if men will cooperate to make best use of available intelligence and resources, for the common good of all who inhabit this small green planet. But to do so, they must keep it green.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paying International Dues

The United States a deadbeat? Embarrassing but true. The United States is in arrears on its dues for the second half of 1975 and for all of 1976 to the International Labor Organization, a venerable institution founded by Samuel Gompers in 1919 and a major channel of U.S. influence on trade unions and worker-related activities abroad. The sum involved is small—\$25 million. But the damage to U.S. interests and prestige, if the Congress does not promptly pay up, could be disproportionately large.

The basis of the trouble is simple. A while back, AFL-CIO president George Meany got fed up—not without some good reason—at the way Communist and Third World countries were undercutting the unique tripartite worker-employer-government structure of the ILO and manipulating it for anti-U.S. political purposes. The Ford administration reacted, in a damage-limiting mode, by giving a two-year notice of withdrawal; that threat, it was hoped, would stir the ILO to start making some of the changes necessary to keep the United States in. And in fact some progress has been made. A Cabinet-level committee including Mr. Meany recently pronounced itself guardedly hopeful of ILO change. An inattentive House nonetheless cut out all ILO funds. The Senate put the money in. The matter now hangs in the balance of an imminent conference.

The ILO funds should be, we believe, restored. Americans cannot expect to gain a fair hearing for their ideas on ILO reform while they are ignoring the ILO constitution's requirement to keep up on dues. The United States should not be playing games with international organizations, and setting a bad example for other nations. Moreover, valuable ILO activities are going on right now. Next month in Geneva the ILO will convene another in the UN's series of social/economic conferences. The point of this one is to induce member governments and their bureaucracies and citizens to leave their pursuit of economic growth with a greater concern for distribution of the benefits to the poor. It would be a particular shame if the U.S. delegation had to slink into that conference by the back door.

The larger issue of U.S. participation in the ILO remains. Our own view is that the provocation would have to be very great to justify a decision—at the end of the two-year notice period next year—to drop out. That would leave an important labor field to countries often unfriendly to U.S. values and views. It would convey a signal of international flagging. Mr. Meany is quite right in believing, nonetheless, that it is up to the other nations in the ILO, if they wish, the Americans to stay, to meet the United States halfway.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Creeping Israeli Colonialism?

Within Israel there is considerable debate about the morality of establishing kibbutzim on Arab territory. Perhaps only in their establishment in northern Sinai and the Gaza Strip has there been displacement of Arabs on any scale. But, leaving aside the biblical arguments—which naturally have weighty significance—it causes concern that this is a sort of creeping colonialism, as well as being in defiance of the UN Charter, UN resolutions and the Geneva Convention.

And for the Arabs a casual glance at a historical map shows that settlements have always been placed on the front line, where borders were later established. They have rarely been dismantled. A ready conclusion is that, far from being just for military security or bargaining in negotiations, they represent a fundamental unwillingness to withdraw.

—From the Guardian (London).

Vietnam: No Reprisals

It is true that no official of the former (Saigon) regime was executed, that there have been no reprisals. The fact is rare enough after a civil war to be noted. Nearly a million soldiers and the majority of civil servants were subject to a re-education of

only a few days and most of them have been given back their civil rights; a certain number of army officers have also been released after November, the date when theoretical courses were replaced by manual work interrupted by a few hours of teaching.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Ford and Kissinger in Peril

... It is clear that a failure in Michigan would be likely to cost President Ford the nomination next August. There was an eloquent sign of electoral disarray in the White House when Henry Kissinger—two days after his return to Washington—came to report to the President on his African mission. Photographers were not allowed to operate in the Oval Office or elsewhere, as is usual on such circumstances, and Henry left through a side door. The President obviously no longer wants to appear in the press and on TV screens in the company of the architect of U.S. policy whom Reagan has made his favorite target with a success which even his advisers did not expect. Kissinger has become so incriminating that there is reason to wonder whether he will maintain himself in the State Department until the end of this year.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 15, 1901

NEW YORK—Most of the talk in the press, both here and in Europe, is about China and its relations, and debts, to the Western world. But the issue is being missed, the great issue that concerns the Western world is not and should not be only the payment of debts and the conversion of China, but the conversion of the Christian nations to Christianity; then maybe others would follow.

Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1926

WASHINGTON—The Senate Committee on Immigration today favorably reported on the Lenroot bill, which would permit women who have lost their American citizenship by marriage, and who have later become widows, to re-enter the United States regardless of the quota limitations. Meanwhile, Congressman Oeller of New York said that the prohibition law in America was bad, because it had bred a disrespect for law.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers are requested that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



'A Lot of People Still Want to Know What Direction the Driver Is Going.'

Report on a Goofy Town

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—When the presidency is up for grabs, this town goes a little goofy. It knows precisely what to do about handwagons (get aboard) or sinking ships (get overboard) but right now it's in a state of subdued confusion.

Nobody is in his normal place. Jimmy Carter is beginning to make presidential speeches on the control of nuclear energy at the United Nations, and paying courtesy calls on George Meany at the AFL-CIO. Meanwhile, President Ford is off, while stopping in a freshman congressman, in Michigan and appealing to the crossover voters he condemned for crossing over to Ronald Reagan in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Vice-President Rockefeller has flown to the comparative calm of the earthquake zone in northern Italy. John Connally is crying for order and leadership (meaning himself) among the business leaders of the country, and Henry Kissinger, stung by Mr. Reagan's attacks on his foreign policy, is preparing a series of speeches to be delivered, just by accident, in California during the week before that state's critical primary election.

Harriman Changes
You can tell by the recent social engagements of Gov. Jimmy Carter that he is more secure than anybody else. Not so long ago, he couldn't get a parking space in Georgetown. Now Averell Harriman, who was among the Carter-stoppers until a few days ago, has suddenly emerged as one of the leading Carter "advisers."

The Democratic National Committee, normally the center of political hurricanes in Washington, is comparatively calm. It has been getting the final figures from all the primary elections held so far and feeding them into its computers along with its best estimates of the primaries to come. And it has come up with the following calculations:

- If things go badly for Carter in the remaining primaries—for example if Gov. Jerry Brown of California beats him in Maryland and California and Sen. Frank Church beats him in the mountain state elections—Carter will still go to the Democratic convention with about 1,075 delegates.
- If Carter wins some and loses some between now and the heavy-weight championship at Madison Square Garden, he will probably get into the ring with about 1,150 delegates.

- And if he lacks all challengers in the next month, he will have at least 1,280 votes at the bell, and turn it into a garden party with balloons on the first ballot.
- Edward Bennett Williams, who is a big chess at the Democratic National Committee, as well as the presiding genius of the Washington Redskins professional football team, thinks that it is first down for Carter on the 18-yard line and that we Jimmy should make it if he doesn't fumble.

Other unlikely characters seem to be thinking along the same lines. Yuri Zhukov, the master's

voice of Pravda ("Truth") in Moscow, has suddenly appeared in Washington wondering amiably about Carter and his experience on nuclear submarines, and the beliefs of the Southern Baptist. All the big embassies are now trying to get a handle on Carter, who is in trouble here, because nobody has a handle on him; but when the embassies call, he is always out to lunch.

The Republicans are in worse confusion. They have peace, a rising prosperity, and the presidency, but seem determined to throw them away, and are obsessed with Panama, Kissinger and Michigan. It is hard to say, the suspicion that their strategy has been devised by Jimmy Carter and the Democrats.

Even in the present confusion here, the serious speculation is bewildering. Suddenly, the Michigan primary is being discussed as a greater threat to Ford than Carter or Brezhnev. If he loses in his own home state, it is said, even if he loses by crossovers from the 800,000 voters who backed George Wallace in the 1972 Michigan primary, he will not only be hurt, which is true, but will lose the nomination and may even quit, which is ridiculous.

Yet this is the gossip of Washington these days, and it is more than gossip. For as Ford declines and Reagan advances, there is actually serious talk here that Rockefeller and Connally will then challenge both Ford and Reagan for the Republican nomination.

Rockefeller's position is particularly ironic. He was dumped by Ford as Ford's vice-presidential running-mate this year, though Rockefeller was allowed to give the appearance that he jumped. But now Rockefeller controls more than 100 New York State delegates to the Republican nominating convention, which Ford may very well need to defeat the Reagan challenge.

A few weeks ago, it seemed that the Democrats were in a pickle and would have to settle it among the brokers under the Madison Square Garden platform after a few indecisive ballots. Now the Republicans are talking about a brokered convention between Ford and Reagan—and if they knock each other off, between

Rockefeller, with his New York swing vote, and Connally. If this sounds crazy, it probably is. For the guess here is that both the President and Carter will be nominated, regardless of what happens in Maryland, Michigan, California and the other remaining primaries. But Washington is obsessed by the contradictory signals it is getting from the voters, and hounded by the unpredictable accidents that have staggered this city in the last few years. It can believe in anything now, no matter how goofy, and for the moment it is doing precisely that.

NEW YORK—How to say it?

What are the bases of the bitter drive to effect the nomination of Gerald Ford? It is a commonplace that men tend not to give up positions of power gladly. Thus in his address to Congress a few days after his accession to the presidency, Mr. Ford made a flimsy remark about the number of times he might be addressing the Congress in joint session, and instantly there was speculation—though no detectable resentment—that Mr. Ford would run again for President.

In due course it became obvious that Mr. Ford would do exactly that, and most of Republican Washington rallied to that enterprise as if it were the most natural thing to do. Well, it is the most natural thing to do, the mental force of the incumbency being what it is. But it is only arguably the right thing to do.

Beginning with Mr. Ford, what ends, other than his own gratification, does he seek to serve?

Speaker of House
It is well known that Mr. Ford never thought in terms of being President of the United States. His ambition was to become speaker of the House of Representatives. The two posts call for very different qualities. As recently as a few years ago, Mr.

doing, at the very least to command adherence to international law, agreements or UN recommendations.

GEORGIA VALAORAS.

The Peanut Vote

I am not a supporter of Jimmy Carter's presidential candidacy, nor, for that matter, of those of his opponents, but I rage at Joseph Kraft's supercilious "uneasiness" with Carter's lack of political experience and concern for ethics (NYT, April 29). Political experience, sophistication, and vulgar pragmatism have been the hallmarks of such recent notables as Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger, and Gerald Ford; dare we require them of our next president?

Mr. Carter is perhaps too experienced—witness his Maddox connection and "redneck" approach in his campaign for the Georgia governorship against Carl Sanders. But then, none of the Democrats look too good, and I would be tempted to vote for one of Carter's peanuts if he (or she) were running against Ford or Reagan.

LAWRENCE E. MINTZ.

To Sen. Mansfield

A Plea for Sihanouk

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—One of the many grim mysteries hidden by revolutionary Cambodia's self-imposed isolation is that concerning the fate of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who served as nominal chief of state both during and after the civil war won by Communist Khmer Rouge forces last spring. Reports trickling from Phnom Penh, the tragic capital from which almost all inhabitants have been expelled, indicate that the Prince is now a virtual prisoner of the totalitarian regime.

Some versions contend Sihanouk and his family are confined in his former palace, a quiet, low edifice which featured bowing white elephants in tranquil times. It is said the Prince, and his relatives will never be permitted to leave alive. Sihanouk is now 54 years old.

Under Guard
Another tale says that before Sihanouk left Peking five months ago he told friends they would know he was living at any rate while the Khmer Rouge permitted him to remain chief of state. His "resignation" from that purely honorary post was announced last month. Since then he has been allowed to contact no one outside of his family and his guards. The latter seemingly wish to prevent him from rallying opposition to the existing regime.

Previously, the Prince lived in Peking for five years and was extraordinarily well treated. He had most cordial relations with the late Chou En-lai and was given a spacious compound, once belonging to the French Embassy, where he and his entourage inhabited several buildings. Chou saw to it that an indoor swimming pool, private cinema and badminton court were constructed for Sihanouk who undoubtedly existed more luxuriously than any Chinese. His wife, Prince Monique, was anxious that one of their two sons should someday mount the Cambodian throne. The elder boy was educated in Moscow and the second in Peking, offering a choice of sponsors.

Complex Man
Sihanouk himself, a complex man whose governing methods and political outlook were difficult for Westerners to understand, was never a Marxist sympathizer. He told me in late 1975: "I won't stay as chief of state when we regain our independence. The Khmer Rouge will rule and Sihanouk will retire. I am very tired and not so young any more."

There is something deeply tragic about the indicated fate of this honorable patriot who strove to oppose what he deemed a mis taken U.S. policy in his country, an attitude millions of Americans now apparently share. On wonders if there is nothing the United States can do to assist him.

Even during the worst period of U.S. relationships with Sihanouk the Prince always spoke with admiration and respect for Sen. Mike Mansfield, now about to retire. Might it not be possible for Mansfield to use his considerable influence in Peking to assist the Chinese to make inquiries on behalf of Sihanouk?

It is improbable the U.S. government can officially be of aid. Any attempt could prove counterproductive. But surely discreet exercise of the Montanum personal prestige might help. To day it is a case of nothing ventured, nothing gained.

Deeply Tragic

There was a series of votes which one would have expected from a Republican president. There was a trip to China without any apparent point to it. There was the loss of Indochina, and a rather pathetic attempt to persuade Congress to act to prevent that loss. There was the loss of Angola and, more recently, the identification of which United States feels confident these days it can consolidate its foreign policy: the defeat of Rhodesia.

What American has found Republicanism a new religion according to the gospel of Ford? What has Mr. Ford done for his party that could not be done by another Republican who moved up to the office through the traditional process?

Reagan's Stride

Mr. Reagan, a single challenge scored higher against an incumbent president in New Hampshire than any challenger in history after a setback in Florida at Tallahassee. Mr. Reagan hit a stride, and Mr. Ford began to look now like a collapse. Why does this suggest? Why should Mr. Ford be ashamed? Or Washington Republicans resentful?

Mr. Ford must be told, that his ambition is entirely normal, his enjoyment of the office quite understandable, that he has no claim on that office, and that he must not let those Republicans who, wishing him all the best in the world, desire another individual to serve in the White House, a spastic tendency to back Ford to the thoughtlessness of his action, that thoughtlessness of political society. One only hopes that Mr. Ford realize this in time to effect retreat gracefully.

Economic Success

In foreign affairs, Mr. Ford was pretty much the organ of Henry Kissinger's ventriloquism, and everybody knew it. In domestic affairs, Mr. Ford's single important success has been in pursuing a moderately anti-inflationary economic program whose architects—William Simon, Arthur Burns, and Alan Greenspan—were named by Richard Nixon to their respective offices.

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YOUNG FACES IN THE CROWD—Boys watching a belly dancer at Toronto school.

Real Good Bite Awaits Anglers In River Ouse

LONDON, May 14 (Reuters).—When a British family's pet crocodile became too big for its fish tank, they put it in the bath.

And when it grew too big for the bath, they tied its mouth up, wrapped it in wet sacks, crept out at the dead of night, put it in the car and slipped it in a river, a member of Parliament told the House of Commons.

Although the cold river water may have killed it, a fully-grown crocodile may now lurk among the reeds of the River Ouse in southern England, a favorite anglers' spot, said Andrew Bowden, a Conservative.

Because of such incidents, Parliament is debating a Dangerous Wild Animals Bill aimed at curbing the habit of owning strange pets, and introducing licenses and inspection systems of such animals as lions and tigers.

Election Year Mood Cited

House Unit Cuts Arms Budget By Unusually Small Amount

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI).—The House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee yesterday made the smallest cut in the military budget in a decade by reducing the administration's request for \$106.7 billion by only \$800 million.

The subcommittee, which normally sets the basic framework for the military budget approved by Congress, approved a \$106.3 billion bill that provides \$15.7 billion more in defense appropriations than voted by Congress last year.

The subcommittee's willingness to go along with the 14-per-cent increase in defense appropriations proposed by the administration reflects the changing congressional mood about cutting the defense budget, particularly since defense has become an election-year issue.

Reductions Contemplated
Last fall the subcommittee cut this year's defense budget by \$7.2 billion and, when it began considering the new defense budget in January, it contemplated making reductions of at least \$2 billion.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said that the subcommittee had come to the conclusion that "this was not the year to make sharp cuts in defense... This was not the year to rock the boat."

Rebelling arguments made by the administration in favor of an increase in the defense budget, Rep. Mahon said that the Soviet Union is "moving forward very rapidly" in its military program and that the prospects for a new strategic arms agreement "are not very favorable."

Rep. Mahon acknowledged that election-year politics played a role in the subcommittee's decision.

Pentagon Argument
Aides said that the subcommittee, which in recent years had cut the defense budget by 4 or 5 per cent, had made the smallest reduction since 1966. In that year the defense budget was \$64.4 billion.

As measured by the Defense Department in 1976 dollars, however, the 1966 budget would have come to \$138 billion, underscoring the Pentagon's argument that inflation is discounted, military spending is still lower than it was a decade ago, when the heavy investment in the Vietnam war was just beginning.

Partly because of inflation and partly because of planned growth, the administration expects the defense budget to reach \$150 billion by 1980.

The budget for the coming fiscal year may go even higher if Congress approves the administration's request for an additional \$1.2 billion for an accelerated shipbuilding program.

Finns Fail to Appear For Stockholm Trial
STOCKHOLM, May 14 (AP).—A currency-smuggling trial, involving five leading members of the Swedish and Finnish Social Democratic parties, was adjourned here yesterday shortly after it began when the court was informed that the four accused Finns would not show up.

Three of the Finns, including party treasurer Pentti Kotelo, were caught at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport on Oct. 5 illegally trying to take 194,800 kronor (\$43,972) out of Sweden. The fourth Finn got to Finland with 50,000 kronor (\$11,387). Investigations revealed that the money was a gift from the Swedish Social Democrats to be used in elections of the Finnish Metal Workers' Union. Swedish party treasurer Gosta Damberg was accused of complicity.

Some critics of the Warren Commission's work have suggested that the 1963 murder of Kennedy may have been in retaliation for the CIA's repeated sponsorship of plots to kill Mr. Castro.

Others have contended that the assassination could be traced to anti-Castro Cuban exiles bitter at Kennedy for the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion and for his secret gestures toward rapprochement with the Cuban Premier just before Kennedy was killed.

In a memo last year drafted for the Rockefeller Commission and made public last month, CIA counterintelligence officials said they still felt, as they did in 1964, that the Warren Commission report should have given more credence to the possibility of a foreign conspiracy in light of promising leads that were not pursued.

Paris Banker Slain, Killer Is a Suicide

Crédit Lyonnais Head Is Shot by 'Anarchist'

PARIS, May 14 (UPI).—A 22-year-old man described by the police as an anarchist shot and killed a French bank president here today and wounded the banker's wife as they stepped from their car, then killed himself with a 9-mm. German World War II pistol.

The attack in front of the Crédit Lyonnais bank headquarters on the Boulevard des Capucines, was the second street assassination here in three days.

Jacques Chaine, 61, head of the state-owned bank, was shot at close range in the chest at 8:15 a.m. as he was getting out of his chauffeured limousine.

As Mr. Chaine struggled out of the limousine, a second shot grazed his wife's jaw. The long-haired assailant, identified by police as Jean Biskli, 22, then shot himself through the head.

The police said that Biskli was listed in their records as an anarchist and a member of various extremist groups. He had been living in youth communes in southern France.

State Explosives
The police said that a hand grenade was found in a leather knapsack next to Biskli's body.

Biskli was arrested in 1971 at the age of 17 for carrying an illegal firearm and explosive devices. The police reported Biskli said at the time that he was a member of the "International Association of Solidarity Against Fascism" and was carrying a number of letters pamphlets.

The police said that Biskli had burglarized several armories and munitions factories in 1971 to get

gunpowder to make incendiary bombs.

He was placed in reform school in Toulon, France, from which he escaped, but he was retaken by the police. He was later released.

The police said Biskli had arrived recently in Paris and had never been employed by the Crédit Lyonnais.

The killing occurred less than three days after Bolivian Ambassador Joaquín Zenteno Anaya was assassinated by a group calling itself the "Che Guevara International Brigade."

Various members of the government, from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, expressed dismay over the latest killing.

Mr. Fourcade said he was "profoundly troubled, shocked." He said, "I think that this act is linked with the present crime wave."

The killing of Mr. Chaine occurred two days after he appeared in court with two other high Crédit Lyonnais officials on charges of tampering with labor union freedoms in the bank, France's second largest.

Union officials said that, although they had fought Mr. Chaine for alleged interference with union freedoms, they considered his murder an "odious crime."

French Gas Prices
To Rise on Monday
PARIS, May 14 (AP).—The price of super-grade gasoline will go up Monday in the Paris region from 1.90 francs to 1.96 francs a liter (\$1.56 to \$1.61 a U.S. gallon), the Finance Ministry announced.

Ordinary grade gasoline will cost 1.80 francs a liter, up from 1.76 francs. It was the fourth increase since January, 1974, representing a rise of 12 per cent during that period.

Mr. Slonim, a Socialist and militant anti-Communist, was forced into exile by the revolution. He received a doctoral degree from the University of Florence in 1920, then moved to Prague, where he taught at the Russian University.

In 1932, Mr. Slonim went to Paris, where he was a successful writer and lecturer often invited to speak in several European universities. With the coming of World War II, Mr. Slonim moved again, in 1941, to the United States, which granted him citizenship in 1957.

Russians Given
Spacelab Offer
PARIS, May 14 (Reuters).—Soviet scientists have been offered the use of a joint U.S.-European space laboratory to be launched in 1980, it was announced here today.

The announcement was made at a press conference by officials of the European Space Agency and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

There has been no reaction from the Russians so far, a NASA official said.

U.K. Arrests Liberian In Stolen Pillars Case
LONDON, May 14 (Reuters).—A member of the consular staff of the Liberian Embassy in Paris was arrested here yesterday on charges of possessing second-hand, sandstone pillars believed stolen from an Indian temple, police said.

They said that Mammal Narang, 42, formerly an Indian citizen and now a Liberian, was released on bail and was ordered to appear in court on May 25 on charges of receiving stolen property.



Jacques Chaine

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U.S. Psychologist Finds

'Fear of Success' Is Still Afflicting Women

By Eleanor Hoover

MIAMI BEACH, May 14.—The women's movement has made no appreciable dent in the "fear of success" that besets many women, says the psychologist who developed the concept nine years ago.

Dr. Matina Horner, president of Radcliffe College and a psychology professor at Harvard, addressing the 129th annual meeting of the American Psychological Association here yesterday, declared that "Women are still anxious and all that seems to have changed is the timetable."

Whereas women were beset by such fear at crucial points, such as their first year of university school or first year of secondary school, now it tends to happen later—perhaps in the final year of college or on a first job, she said.

The fear, she said, causes some women to drop out, get married, have a baby, avoid a promotion, not attempt to get a better job or, in some other way, avoid seeking success in a career.

Not Will to Fail

Fear of success is not the same as a will to fail, Dr. Horner said. The former usually afflicts bright, educated women of middle-class professional parents who are often on the honor list but who experience deep-seated conflicts between their own desires for achievement and the social values and stereotypes that cause the "femininity" of such desires to be questioned.

"But fear of success is not neurotic," Dr. Horner insisted. "Nor is it genetic in origin. It is, instead, a realistic appraisal of the social and personal costs—for example, loneliness—women must often pay for success."

It is culturally learned, and also found in racial minorities, she said.

"Fear of success," she said, "is the perceived cost of high success."

Britain to Build
2d Harrier Ship
LONDON, May 14 (Reuters).—Britain will build a second cruiser designed to take a maritime version of the Harrier vertical-takeoff jet, William Rodgers, minister of state for defense, announced today.

The 16,000-ton vessel will be called the Illustrious. The navy said that the sea Harrier jet would be able to intercept reconnaissance and other aircraft "on which the Soviet long-range missile forces depend."

The first cruiser of the class, the Invincible, will go into service toward the end of the decade.

cess. It does not keep women from achieving necessarily, it just means they are more aware of the cost.

Related Studies

Dr. Horner's original work on fear of success inspired a spate of related studies which have

further developed and broadened her original concept.

They show that women who suffer from such fear are more likely to marry at a younger age, to become mothers, to marry older men and to have more children.

They are also more likely to become pregnant, whether planned or unplanned, at crucial moments in their lives, such as when they are either about to start work, enter graduate studies or get a promotion or better job.

In one study of women PhD degrees, those who were married produced a greater number of professional papers than those who were unmarried, Dr. Horner said. "Presumably these married PhD women felt more confirmed in their femininity and thus less subject to fear of success conflict."

She also noted that fear of success tends to occur more in liberal and nonconformist women. Traditional, conservative women are less likely to have such conflicts," she said.

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Senate Panel Seeking Probe Of Kennedy Murder Motive

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities voted yesterday to recommend a congressional investigation of the motives behind the assassination of President John Kennedy.

The committee took the action after discussing the results of its special inquiry into the shortcomings of the FBI, the CIA and other government agencies that helped investigate the murder.

As chairman of a two-member subcommittee that took up the issue, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., said he had seen no evidence to invalidate the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was Kennedy's lone assassin.

Protests Traded By U.K., Iceland

LONDON, May 14 (Reuters).—Iceland today protested to Britain about a cod-war incident on Wednesday involving the Icelandic patrol vessel Agir and the British trawler Primella in Iceland's 200-mile disputed fishing limits.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the protest was made here by the Norwegian embassy, Britain, meanwhile, has asked the French Embassy in Reykjavik to lodge a protest at the Foreign Ministry there about the incident, in which the Agir fired shots across the Primella.

Iceland complained yesterday to the UN Security Council alleging that actions by British frigates protecting trawlers in the disputed limits against coast-guard vessels had become more aggressive.

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NEW DELHI, May 14 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed in a fire in a tunnel at a hydroelectric power project near Panna, in western India, the Indian news agency Samachar reported.

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Tel: 531-25-60.
Edwin E. Tuller, Pastor.

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at 63, 62

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St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberstadt in der Nähe 22 English Masses in Oberstadt: Sat. 5:15 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt: Lutheran Kirche near Hauptbahnhof 1:30 p.m. Tel.: 22-11-11. Rev. Fr. Peter: 22-11-11.

Information about other services from The Church, The Rev. J. L. Lister, 22 Rue de la République, No. 72-22-51.

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U.K. Inflation Slows, Trade Deficit Widens

LONDON, May 14 (AP).—The U.K. inflation rate slowed to 12.9 per cent in April, but the trade deficit widened to £1.949 billion.

The April figure was £235 million, with both imports and exports at record levels. Imports stood at £2,204 billion and exports at £2,194 billion.

When inflation earnings such as tourism and banking were taken into account, the overall trade deficit was reduced to £135 million.

While special factors in March had led to a narrow deficit, the Department of Trade said exceptional occurrences last month caused the deficit to widen.

A department spokesman said diamond imports had risen in April by \$80 million from March. Another factor in the wider deficit was the import of an oil rig costing \$20 million.

The cost of oil imports rose \$50 million due to both increased volume and a rise of \$1 a ton in the price of crude.

Another negative factor last month was sterling's decline on foreign-exchange markets, which has made import prices, expressed in pounds, more costly.

Jump in Prices
The drop to an 18.9-per-cent inflation rate from an annual rate of 21.3 per cent in March was a psychological breakthrough for beleaguered Britons, but it disguised a very bad one-month performance in April, when prices rose 1.9 per cent, the biggest monthly rise since last June.

And the 18.9-per-cent level is still the highest in Western Europe. Latest comparative figures show that West Germany's rate is 5.4 per cent, France's 9.8 per cent and Belgium's 10 per cent. The U.S. level is 6.1 per cent.

French Deficit Narrows
PARIS, May 14 (Reuters).—France's foreign trade deficit fell to \$28 million in April from \$87 million in March, the Foreign Trade Ministry announced today.

In April last year, France had a \$2.7-billion-trade surplus. Imports rose to \$2,243 billion and exports also rose, to \$2,015 billion.

The ministry said the growth in exports was largely due to development of sales to Common Market countries, in particular West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Japan Has Surplus
TOKYO, May 14 (Reuters).—Japan had a visible trade surplus of \$230 million in April, compared with \$687 million in March but still more than double the figure in April last year, the Finance Ministry announced in a preliminary report today.

Exports rose 11 per cent from April last year to \$5,336 billion, while imports advanced 8 per cent to \$5,107 billion, the ministry said. The biggest single increases were in car exports, up 86 per cent to \$587 million, and television sets, up 79 per cent to \$103 million.

Retail Sales Rise 9% in W. Germany
WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 14 (AP).—Sales of West German retailers in March rose 9 per cent at current prices and 5 per cent allowing for inflation from March, 1975, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The office noted, however, that March 1976 had 27 sales days, while March 1975 had only 24 sales days.

The office pointed out that the increase was largely attributable to the continuing strong demand for motor vehicles as well as for coal and lumber oil products.

Lebanese Business Ingenuity Rises to the Embattled Heights
By Aly Mahmoud
BEIRUT, May 14 (AP).—The Lebanese civil war has spawned a whole new range of businesses run by people trying to cash in on the turmoil.

Beirut newspapers are full of ads offering war-oriented services like these:

"Your stolen car can be retrieved. Don't lose hope. Our skilled men will find it for you. You won't have to pay much."

"We can provide (armed) escorts to transport goods and move persons between the (Christian) eastern sector of Beirut and the (Moslem) western sector of the capital."

"Your windows can be repaired immediately, no matter where your building is located. Glass is plentiful. We guarantee delivery and installing, even under difficult conditions."

"If you live in the western sector and your business is in the eastern sector, we can relay cash and whatever documents you might have to your dealers and workers."

Studies Abroad
"Students can salvage the school year and resume studies abroad. We can arrange enrollment in Western schools and universities."

"Travelers can rely on us to move safely to the airport in our well-guarded cars."

"If you would like to sell your real estate in trouble-ridden suburbs, please contact us and we will arrange a handsome deal."

"Furnished apartments and office space in safe areas. Telephone and Telex facilities available. A special squad of Telex repairmen ready to serve you even in troubled areas."

"Attractive offers: Need doctors and nurses for work in a private hospital. Handsome salaries."

Fees are never spelled out in these ads, because prices are affected by the tides of battle. For example, safe transport across a no-man's-land used to cost \$70 for a family, but the fee went up when snipers stepped up shooting in the zone.

Car Unions Drive for Participation And Management in Detroit Is Enthusiastic

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—The United Automobile Workers, a union which through three postwar decades has often put a "made in Detroit" label on American industrial relations, is making quiet headway toward greater worker participation in areas of corporate decision-making that were once the jealously guarded domain of management.

The most remarkable aspect of this progress is that it is being made in a spirit of nonconfrontation and, especially in the case of General Motors Corp., with the enthusiastic cooperation of the auto manufacturers. The joint effort is focused on experiments to improve the quality of working life by giving workers a bigger voice in solving problems at plant level.

This move for increased employee involvement is at the opposite pole from the pressure the UAW plans to bring on Chrysler Corp. in contract negotiations this fall to put union representatives on the company's board of directors. Leonard Woodcock, the UAW's president, said this week that the union planned such a move.

The decision to ask for worker directors, the longest leap yet projected by any American union toward shared corporate power, is based on a proposal Chrysler itself made a year ago to the 54 unions at its beleaguered British subsidiary. The British unions never accepted the two proffered board seats, but joint committees made up of supervisors and workers are in virtually total command of job assignment, work scheduling and most other aspects of manpower planning in the British plants.

Could Help to Prevent 'Blunders'
Douglas Fraser, the UAW vice-president in charge of the union's Chrysler department, insists that having one or two unionists on the board of the parent company could help save it from repeating the kind of "blunders" that almost sank it in 1974 and 1975.

Chrysler is not commenting publicly, but the union bid for directorships is getting intense top-level study. Whatever the ultimate decision, it is already predictable that one result of this year's bargaining at Chrysler will be a substantial expansion in programs already under way for greater worker responsibility in "humanizing" assembly-line jobs and easing sources of discontent in the factory.

This is especially marked in a Chrysler plant for Dodge compact wagons that is being dedicated today at Windsor, Ontario. The new work force is being given much greater autonomy than usual in setting up job teams, rotating assignments and taking over many functions normally performed by inspectors and foremen.

With a view to making such experiments companywide, Chrysler is about to name a staff director to help spread the concept in all its divisions. But Mr. Fraser has an even more ambitious notion: "Why not take a couple of departments and see if we can't get rid of 90 per cent of the foremen?" he asks. "One way would be to let the workers elect a leader as group coordinator."

GM Is the Pioneer
The real pioneer in this direction has been the biggest of the corporations with which the UAW deals, General Motors. Irving Bluestone, the union vice-president in charge of the GM department, ranks first among this country's labor leaders in advocacy of labor-management cooperation to improve the quality of working life through increased employee involvement.

The company has become just as ardent a champion of the notion that decision-making about jobs and how they should be performed ought to be pushed down to the lowest possible level. "We're trying to provide an adult life for every man and woman in GM," says Al Warren, a former plant manager, who now serves as the company's director of personnel development.

"We always treated workers as children. Now we emphasize it on trying to move responsibility down the ladder."

So imbued with the new spirit is Mr. Warren that he shies away from discussing productivity gains as a dividend of increased job satisfaction. He feels that turns the spotlight to the wrong issue, but he is quick to add that in plants where experiments are under way the quality of the product has improved along with the quality of working life.

Call for End to 'Unfair' Practices
U.S. Aides Warn Allies on Free Trade
By Nancy Ross
WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP).—Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson yesterday joined the chorus of Ford administration officials who have been singing the praises of free trade around the world.

Yet underneath the melody lie sadder notes warning that America's trade partners must stop what the United States considers their "unfair trade practices" in return.

In an address to the American Retail Federation, Mr. Richardson said today that protectionism would develop momentum in this election year were unfounded. He hailed President Ford's decision not to impose quotas or tariffs on imported shoes as a "courageous act, attesting to the proposition that this administration is committed to the enlargement of world trade."

'Unfortunate Impression'
Mr. Ford, who dropped in on the meeting, announced he was naming a member of the retail federation, former May Co. board chairman Stanley Goodman, as the first retailer on the Industry Policy Advisory Committee. This group, co-chaired by Mr. Richardson, gives manufacturers' viewpoints to those conducting the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva.

Last Tuesday, Treasury Secretary William Simon told the American Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo, Brazil: "There is an unfortunate impression that exists, not only in Brazil but around the world, that the United States is moving in the direction of protectionism. Nothing could be farther from the truth."

The talk about protectionism spread as the result of the complaints expressed by various U.S. industries about imports last summer and the President's decision to impose quotas on specialty steel if foreign steel makers did not voluntarily limit exports.

The day after Mr. Simon's speech, the President's special trade representative, Frederick Dent, echoed the same sentiments in Brussels. He added this warning:

"It is clear in our law and policy that Americans will not pay with their jobs and earnings for the subsidization of foreign competition, injurious price-cutting, invisible market-sharing arrangements, arbitrarily administered import barriers, or other unfair or illegal trade practices."

Both officials cited the record so far under the 1974 trade act: Out of a total of 112 grievances, penalties in the form of countervailing duties have been imposed in only six cases. These involved Italian floor glass, Taiwanese footwear, Brazilian leather handbags and castor oil. Korean non-ribber footwear and Irish beer dumping penalties were levied against "birch door paneling from Japan."

These products account for one-tenth of 1 per cent of more than \$100 billion in U.S. imports. This figure does not include specialty steel, on which President Ford has said he would impose quotas on June 14 if Europe and Japan did not agree to limit exports voluntarily.

During Mr. Simon's visit to Brazil, that government announced a reduction in tax incentives it gives to soybean and leather producers. In return, the United States agreed to lower countervailing duties on Brazilian handbags and freeze taxes on Brazilian shoes.

Russians Seen Buying More Grain From U.S.
WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—Top officials in the Agriculture Department say that evidence continues to grow that the Soviet Union will be a major buyer of U.S. grain in the foreseeable future, even if Russian harvests turn out relatively well over the next few years.

The Soviet Union has bought 16.5 million metric tons of wheat and corn from last year's U.S. crops and has placed orders for another 22 million tons to be delivered after Oct. 1 from 1976 production.

Department experts have indicated for some time that Russia's commitment to increase consumer supplies of meat, poultry and dairy products is a major reason for turning heavily to the world market even when harvests are normal.

Estel Reports a Loss In the First Quarter
Nijmegen, the Netherlands, May 14 (Reuters).—A consolidated loss of 72.3 million guilders (\$24.7 million) was registered by Estel NV Hoesch Hoogovens in the first quarter, compared with a net profit of 27.7 million guilders in the same period last year, the iron and steel concern announced today.

Sales dropped to 2.2 billion guilders from 2.4 billion in the steel market noted in the fourth quarter of last year failed as expected, to bring any major improvement in the first quarter, Estel said.

U.S. Money Supply Rises 19.1%

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply rose by \$800 million last week, despite continuing predictions from money-market analysts that an end to the rapid growth of recent months was imminent.

Yesterday's announcement by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York meant that, over the last four weeks, the narrowly defined money supply—checking accounts plus currency in circulation, known as M-1—grew at an annual rate of 19.1 per cent, far above the Fed's long-term target of 4.5 to 7.5 per cent.

Economists fear that a period of sustained rapid monetary growth, at a time when the economy is showing strong signs of recovery, could stimulate a new round of double-digit inflation.

A number of analysts believe that the Federal Reserve is already moving to curtail growth of the money supply by raising rates that it can easily control. The most visible of these is the federal-funds rate—the interest that banks charge one another—which has risen from 4.88 per cent at the week ended May 5 to about 5.1 per cent.

Moreover, the Federal Reserve has been selling securities—\$129 million last week and \$1.6 billion the week before—to take cash out of circulation.

Tighter Credit Fears
Nonetheless, the money supply continues to grow, so analysts fear that tighter credit reins may be coming.

Paradoxically, the credit market is showing signs of loosening.

Appliance Sales Up 21.6% in U.S.
CHICAGO, May 14 (Reuters).—Shipments of major appliances in April rose 21.6 per cent to 2,514,000 units from the 2,066,900 units in April, 1975, according to the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers.

The association reported that shipments for the first four months rose 21.8 per cent to 9,881,900 units from the 7,466,400 units in the year-ago period.

All major product groups for April and the first four months had increases from the year-earlier levels with the exception of freezers, which remain below the 1975 period levels, the association said.

2,300 at Cockerill Said Ready to End Strike
BRUSSELS, May 14 (Reuters).—Workers in the mechanical construction division of Societe Cockerill-Ougree-Province at Esplanade-Longdow (Cockerill), who have been on strike for 10 weeks, have accepted a union-management compromise and will return to work on Monday, industry sources said today.

The strike, over the payment of year-end bonuses, involved 2,300 men, but did not affect the main steelmaking divisions.

kets rose late yesterday afternoon after release of the money supply figures. Analysts apparently had believed that the growth of M-1 might have been as much as \$2 billion and were buoyed when the smaller-than-expected increase was announced.

The figures reported yesterday also disclosed that the more broadly defined money supply

N.Y. Prices Move Downward On Fears of Tightening Credit

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices moved downhill today following a rise in the money supply and a quarter-point increase to 6.75 per cent in the prime interest rate by Citibank.

While the latest jump in basic money supply was said to be smaller than anticipated, some market analysts said it still does not erase fears the Federal Reserve System may have to maintain tighter monetary policy in order to head off the possibility of new inflation later in the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.50 points to 922.60, and declining issues outnumbered gainers by 979 to 431.

Volume totaled 16.8 million shares compared with 16.73 million yesterday.

Brokers said investors were also unsettled by Citibank's prime rate increase. Citibank rejoined other major banks that had earlier to follow its cut to 6.5 per cent.

Allied Chemical slipped 1 1/4 to 37 1/4. Armco Steel, off 1/4 at 21 1/2, said it had filed a breach of contract suit seeking \$217 million in damages against Allied Chemical.

The suit charges that an Allied division and two subsidiaries failed to meet contractual obligations to supply coke and coke oven gas to Armco Steel's Ashland, Ky., works.

Also in reverse gear were CBS down 1 1/2 to 52 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 1/8 to 163 7/8, IBM 3 1/4 to 232 1/4, Du Pont 1 3/8 to 151 5/8, J.C. Penney 1 7/8 to 52, and Monsanto 1 5/8 to 97.

Automobile shares surrendered fractions a day after the industry reported a gain in early-May sales of new cars.

Other split spots included Coca-Cola down 1 5/8 to 81 1/2, TRW 1 1/8 to 38 3/4, and Standard Oil of Ohio 1 1/8 to 50 3/8.

However, Superior Oil jumped 5 1/2 to 181 1/2, while Coastal States Gas rose 1 3/8 to 10 5/8. Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.67 to 104.81.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losers topping gainers, 464 to 80. Volume amounted to 56,612 contracts, compared with 50,466 contracts a day earlier.

Prices were mixed on the Chicago Board of Trade with soy-

(which includes most time deposits and is known as M-2) also rose—by \$1.2 billion to \$692.4 billion.

By comparison, M-1 stood at \$803.1 billion after last week's rise. The most recent increase meant that, over the last four weeks, M-2 rose at a 15.6-per-cent annual rate when compared with the preceding four weeks.

New Auto Sales In U.S. Surge By 47 Per Cent

DETROIT, May 14 (AP).—The pace of domestic new car sales in early May continued the momentum begun last fall and rose 47 per cent from last year's sluggish tempo, the nation's auto makers said yesterday.

The companies reported sales of 211,505 cars during eight selling days in the period, up from 142,046 in nine selling days during May 1-10, 1975. The percentage increase is computed from the daily rates.

"It's another good, healthy period for the industry," said one analyst, noting that sales during the recession-plagued period a year ago were the lowest for an early May in 17 years.

Meanwhile, Henry Ford II raised his forecast for new car and truck sales in 1976 for the second time in as many months. Citing a continuation of a strong economic recovery, the Ford Motor Co. chairman predicted that vehicle sales, including imports, would top 13.7 million units, second highest annual total in industry history.

The Big Three makers each reported sharp sales gains during the early May period. GM said its deliveries were up 51 per cent from a year ago. Ford reported a 48-per-cent gain and Chrysler a 45-per-cent increase. American Motors posted a 0.4-per-cent improvement.

So far this year, the four makers reported sales of 5,653,448 cars, up 39 per cent from 2,201,473 in 1975. GM sales are up 46 per cent, Ford 29 per cent and Chrysler 47 per cent. AMC is off 9 per cent.

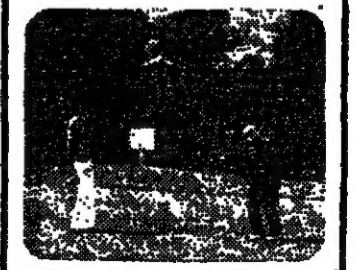
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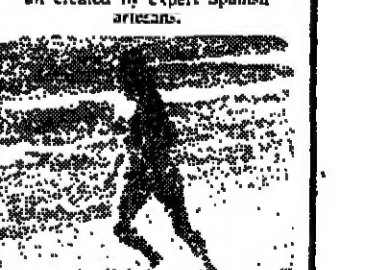
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Because the New Costa del Sol has mountains, towns, and cities rich in history. Like the thousand year old Roman town of Ronda; the white villages of Alhara, Coin, Ojén and Casares, or the magnificent caves of Nerja.



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Because the New Costa del Sol has something custom made for each one of you. The New Costa del Sol offers: 12 hotels 42 to 100 rooms, 15 hotels 25 to 50 rooms, 170 apartment buildings for tourists, 428 infra. 9 camping zones.

For the souvenir hunter
The «hotspots» of historical «centuries» such as the celebrated Alhambra in Granada with its Alcazaba, and many other sites and places such as North Africa. Just a short trip from the New Costa del Sol, plus the «hunters» of such souvenirs as richly embroidered tapestries, ceramics, jewelry, or anything you can wish for. All created by expert Spanish artisans.



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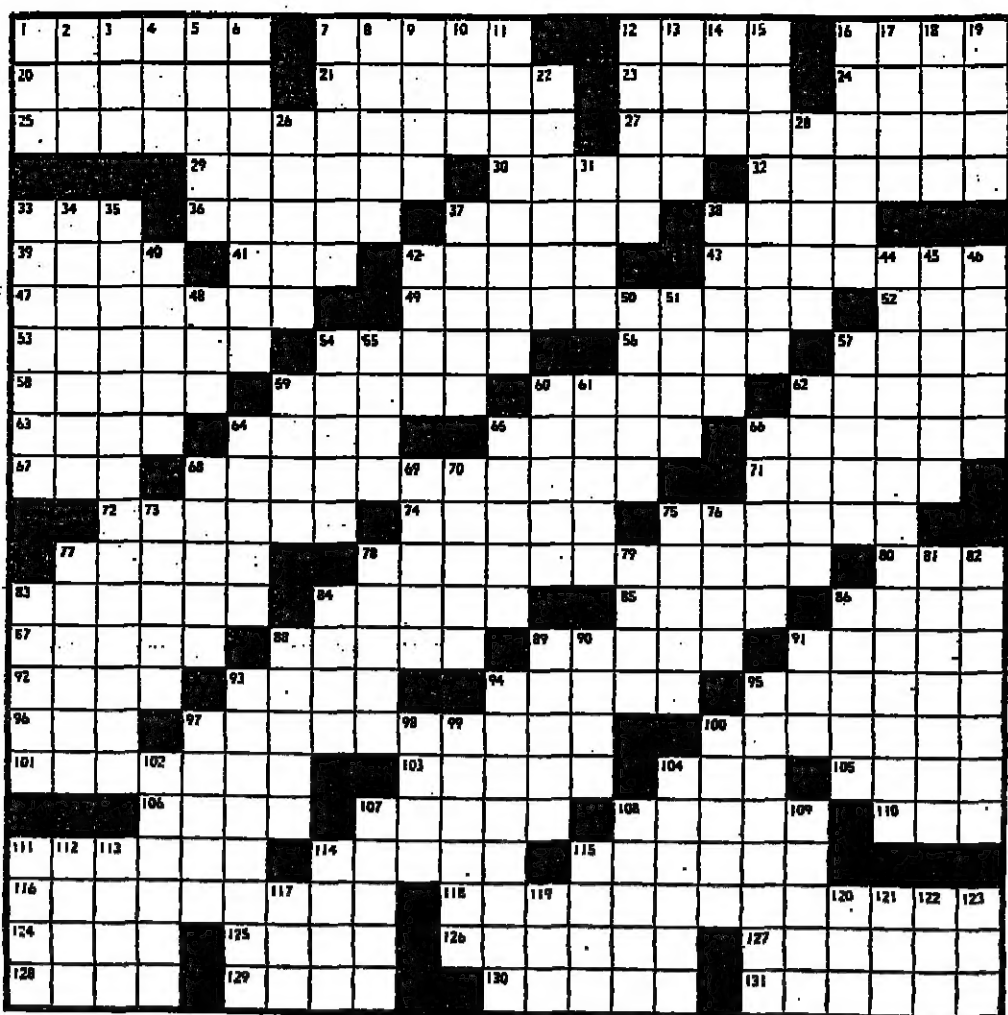
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BOOKS

THE DEEP

By Peter Benchley. Doubleday. 301 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Brovard

WHEN I am reading a book for review, I usually take notes, jotting down quotable lines, virtues and flaws, related ideas or anything else I can use in describing and evaluating the work. Sometimes I get carried away to the point where I cover 12 pages of a yellow legal pad, even though it is obvious that only a third of this material, at most, can be used. I mention this because 301 pages of "The Deep" resulted in only two lines of notes, and this seems to me one of the best ways to convey the quality of the book.

as is usual with such villains, hears about the ampu!e and attempts to intimidate David into telling him where he found it. In an effort to inject some of Ian Fleming's spice into "The Deep," Benchley has Cloche's henchmen strip David and Gail and to search their clothing. But his stab at worldliness does not ring true. The scene has a peculiar ambiguity about it. Is David, or the author, was harassing once more to absurd fantasizing better left in the unconscious.

On Page 61, Benchley surprised me by having his hero fantasize, while expressing love to his wife, about Billie Jean King. He wrote "Billie Jean King?" On Page 74—a note every hundred pages—Benchley wrote "chuckled," and I made a note to that effect. It occurred to me that chuckling is one of the most reliable indexes of literary sophistication. I made a note to chuckle in a novel, it is 10 to 1 that the book has no serious literary claims. Even in suspense fiction, chuckling is a bad sign. A chuckle is even more suspense-dispating than a character who "snaps" or "retorts." Chuckling is about on a par with a writer who "sings" steadily, blithely or helplessly when the plot goes against them.

A kindly party advises David to seek the protection of Trece, leader of a splinter party in Bermuda, a right for self-determination. Near the end of the novel, a part Mexican Indian, part Irish. As a preparation for political leadership, he has been sent to school, where he amassed a burden of learning proportionate to the Republic's history to 18th-century and 18th-century words, letters and other documents that he has somehow collected. Trece surmises there is a Spanish business worth the proverbial hairs, saving the Republic from morphine on the bottom of the ocean. The historical detective work that enables him to arrive at this conclusion is the deepest part of the book. The rest of the book is devoted mostly to swimming and breathing.

Benchley is the author of "Jaws" and one of the few people who, having gone through an astonishing proportion of the population with that book, is seemed natural to regard "The Deep" as newsworthy, even if it turned out to be worthy in no other way.

Unfortunately, the author has trivialized the ocean, his strongest asset, and this natural source of mystery, this old, strange fiction, into a mere treasure chest. The majesty that Melville and Conrad caught there—that even Benchley fished for in "Jaws"—has largely disappeared. The villain here is no elemental force of nature, but a man, and one only marginally more greedy and unethically than the average.

How does one evaluate a book like "The Deep"? Either you don't know. Under the aspect of eternity, it does not seem to matter one way or the other. Since the book never pretends to be literature, it would be snide to attack its simplicity in this respect. I suppose the question boils down to whether it is entertaining or not. That question, in turn, depends upon how far you are willing to go to escape the realities of your life. I see nothing wrong with escape, and God knows, you won't find much of it in today's serious novels. Unless, of course, you are one of those really deep divers who enjoy touching bottom, who are willing to risk escaping into

David Sanders and his second wife, Gail, are in Bermuda on their honeymoon. David has divorced his first wife, who caused him to fantasize about Billie Jean King: now he has no fantasies at all. He has quit his job at National Geographic, where he was allowed to write only captions for other people's stories of romantic places. No longer burdened by his former wife and two children—what is the word for former children?—David is ready for anything.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

And anything just about describes the plot of "The Deep." While David and Gail are scuba diving, they find an ampule of morphine, one of thousands sunk off the coast of Bermuda during World War II. Cloche, the villain who has eyes everywhere,

daily Simsbury drive, 1938 news agency said today. The tomb, near the village of Gvardelsky on the middle reaches of the Volga, contained a dagger and arrow heads as well as a stone spoon for cosmetics, a bronze mirror and an alabaster perfume container, Tass said.

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Art Buchwald

Smoke-Filled Rooms

WASHINGTON—The original idea for the political conventions was that the Democrats were supposed to choose their candidate in a smoke-filled room in New York City after a deadlock among all the candidates who ran in the primaries.

The Republicans, on the other hand, were going to go through the motions of nominating Gerald Ford unanimously after three days of filling in TV time at Kansas City.

Well, a funny thing happened on the way to the conventions. It looks as if Jimmy Carter will be the Democratic candidate without too much of a struggle while a real brouhaha will take place in Kansas City.

The first inkling of this was when the national Democratic party tried to cancel the smoke-filled room it had ordered at a hotel across from Madison Square Garden.

A high functionary of the party called the manager of the hotel and said, "We won't be needing a smoke-filled room in July for the convention."

Does this mean Mayor Daley, Leonard Woodcock, George Meany, George Wallace, Mr. Uddell, Sen. Jackson and Gov. Carey will not be coming to the convention? the manager asked.

"No, they'll probably be there along with all the other power brokers, but it doesn't look as if there will be any horse trading at the convention as was originally planned. Carter should have the whole thing sewed up by then."

"Do you want me to cancel Sen. Humphrey's room?"

"No, I think he's still hoping for a fight, and if we canceled his room at this stage he might feel unwanted."

"You know," the manager said, "there will be a charge for this cancellation. We had special air-conditioning put in the room because you insisted that you would be needing it."

"I understand that," the Dem-

ocratic official said, "but at the time we were certain it would be necessary to have it. How did we know Carter would walk away with all the marbles? The power brokers in the party aren't any happier about this than we are. They were hoping to call the shots when they came to New York. Now they have to sit there with egg on their faces instead of cigars, pretending they were for Carter all the time."

In the meantime, over at the Republican national headquarters, an official was calling a hotel manager in Kansas City.

"Listen," the official said, "we're going to need a smoke-filled room for our convention." The manager became very huffy. "It was my understanding that the Republicans would not have any smoke-filled rooms. If you recall, it was one of the conditions of your being permitted to hold the convention in our city."

"Well, things have changed, and I beg your pardon, we may have to settle the whole thing in a smoke-filled room."

"I'm not sure the fire department will approve," the manager said testily. "Although we're willing to do anything to help you people, we never thought you would request something like this."

"Neither did we," the Republican official said. "But it now seems imperative that we have one. Money is no object as long as we get enough smoke to fill the room."

"Why can't your people just smoke cigars while they choose their candidate?" the manager asked.

"Because Republicans don't smoke cigars," the official shouted. "We smoke pipes. The Democratic bosses smoke cigars. That's the main difference between the two parties."

"I'll discuss it with my engineer," the manager said. "We will do the best we can on such short notice. I never thought I'd see the day when the Republicans would be talking about a brokered convention."

The Republican official said, "Neither did President Ford."

Mary Blume

Heartbreak Hospital in the Middle of Beirut

PARIS (REUTERS).—There never was a good war, the saying goes, but some are worse than others. Médecins Sans Frontières, the Paris-based voluntary association of doctors, nurses and paramedics, has served in Vietnam, Yemen, Cambodia, Cyprus, Bangladesh, as well as in the famine-stricken Sahel, in Honduras after the passage of Hurricane Fifi, and Guatemala after the terrible earthquake. Now they are entrenched in a tiny hospital in the center of the fighting in Beirut.

"Beirut is the worst," says Mario Duran, an Argentinean surgeon, who also worked with Médecins Sans Frontières in Angola and Vietnam. "It is disgusting, heart-breaking, pointless," says Dr. Bernard Kouchner, MSF's 36-year-old head. "There is no end, no solution."

This weekend the group is fielding what may be its last three-person medical team to MSF's 300-bed Hamoud Hospital. While one nurse remained on the job for three months, the usual tour of duty has been cut to three weeks because conditions are so frightful. Supplies are increasingly hard to get—surgeons are at present operating bare-handed—and Dr. Kouchner is uncertain that the group will be able to find more volunteers when this group's tour is over. Worse, he is faced with the anguishing question, should they try?

"One day we'll have to give up," Dr. Kouchner says. Dr. Duran, who has spent six weeks in Beirut and is ready to go back, says, "We cannot continue there indefinitely. We can't take the personal risk when we know we can be useful elsewhere."

Hanging On

Although reason dictates that they should move on, MSF is clearly hanging on as long as it can. "The quarter we are in has been isolated for nine months, one enters it through the Armenians, who are neutral. It's a kind of ghetto, constantly under fire, constantly encircled, the sort of place where every event takes on pathological proportions," Dr. Kouchner says. The hospital is in the last Moslem community in what is now Christian territory. "Medically, we are a success: although our hospital is so small it makes MASH look like a medical center," Dr. Kouchner says.

The hospital has treated 3,000 wounded (150 arrived in a single day). Dr. Duran has seen a patient he operated on successfully leave the hospital only to be cut down by machine-gun fire. "Medically, we are a success," repeats Dr. Kouchner, "but if success requires a war and thousands of dead and wounded..."

MSF was founded four years ago by a small group that had worked with the Red Cross in Biafra; when they went to Bangladesh and received sponsorship from a French medical magazine, they organized into a more formal group. They were 16 at the start; now they have 800 members of many nationalities and all medical specialties. Volunteers take a two-and-a-half-month night crash course in emergency medicine at Salpêtrière Hospital in Paris and are unpaid, although reimbursed for long tours of duty. They all have regular jobs.

Sent For

The group's services are available wherever they are asked for as long as an MSF exploratory mission is certain they can be of use (a mission after the Turkish earthquake, for example, decided there was little MSF could add to the work

being done by the Turkish Army). During the last Israel-Arab war, MSF offered its services to Israel, Egypt and Syria. Only Syria accepted.

Last November, after a small girl died to death after a minor hand wound, the Iranian Mousa Sadr, leader of an important Moslem community in Lebanon, sent for MSF. An exploratory mission left within two days and by January the hospital had been built to serve a community of about 100,000 people. There are 18 political organizations in the sector but no other medical service.

"In all the other places we have been, there have been other organizations," Dr. Kouchner says. "In Beirut-Hamoud we are alone, the Lebanese doctors have gone. The Red Cross does have a center near the airport and we work with them, but we can't get material through. They're not in the battlefield. It's a combination of Kafka and Babel. We can't leave, yet how can one allow people to take such risks even if they are volunteers?"

Dr. Kouchner's grief and anxiety are uncharacteristic. MSF has always been proud of its high morale and spirit. "Humor is essential," Dr. Kouchner says. "We can't look at ourselves as Boy Scouts or saviors of the world. You can't characterize the people who joined us either by age—some are young, some are retired—or by their reasons for joining. They may have joined because Médecins Sans Frontières expresses the ideals they felt in medical school, they may have joined to escape personal problems. But when you have worked together there is a sense of fraternity." Dr. Kouchner cuts himself off with a laugh. "I make it sound like a war veterans' group," he says.

MSF has a free-wheeling style and a suppleness that larger organizations cannot have. "They do big things in a little way," says a nurse who spent three months with them. "They are ingenious about using a rosary to support a leg in traction. In inventing portable kits to cover a wide range of emergencies, in dealing with catastrophes in a quiet and economic way. The French medical establishment is not very friendly to them."

Vultures?

"Some people look on us as if we were vultures waiting for catastrophe to strike," Dr. Kouchner says. "They call us hippies of medicine."

The group works on a shoestring budget and doesn't solicit funds. "We go to the worst places imaginable, we don't beg for money," says Dr. Kouchner. "Dr. Kouchner says, 'Although strictly political on Beirut MSF offered its services to the Christian as well as Moslem community but has not been called on yet, the group is constantly accused of taking political sides and even of being in the pay of the CIA.'"

Bernard Kouchner thinks it was some vague idea of fraternity that made him choose medicine. Mario Duran became a rich and successful surgeon in his native Argentina because he was born poor and being a doctor meant an improved social position. "Now I think being a doctor is the only way to help people," he says.

"The French medical establishment thinks we're nuts. Maybe we are," says Dr. Kouchner. "The world isn't going in a direction that is favorable to people like us—it's getting tougher, more polarized. We're like some hangover from the 19th century, some vague and happy utopian organization."

"Or maybe," Dr. Kouchner adds, "we're just doctors, doing what doctors should do."

PEOPLE Moon Sect Buys New Yorker Hotel

The Korean, evangelist, Sun Myung Moon has bought the New Yorker Hotel for his world headquarters. An aide, Michael Bann, said that Moon paid more than \$5 million for the Manhattan hotel, which has been closed since 1972. The building, he said, will be used as a world mission center for training programs, seminars, conferences and international exchange programs. Another Moon spokesman, Susan Reinhold, said that the organization hopes to get the hotel in shape to house 2,000 followers who plan to attend the world's largest spiritual rally at Yankee Stadium on June 1.

A young boy believed to have been living in a remote African jungle for several years with a band of monkeys is to be studied by two Boston experts. Dr. Harold Lane, North-eastern University psychologist, and Dr. Richard Piliard, Boston University psychiatrist, are leaving next week for the Burundi community of Gitega where the boy, "John," has been placed in an orphanage. John is about 8 and was apparently "taken in" by a group of monkeys after being orphaned four years ago. He was found by soldiers in a jungle area. According to the Associated Press, Burundi officials have had little luck in helping the boy adapt to civilization. He reportedly cannot speak except for chatter like a monkey, refuses to wear clothing, has large canines on his hands and knees and eats mostly bananas. Dr. Lane said that he expected therapy and analysis "to contribute to the theory of human development and to therapy with handicapped children, including John himself."

British actor Nigel Williams, star of the Broadway musical "Rex," slapped dancer Jim Litten during a curtain call and Litten has taken the issue to Actors Equity. As Williams, who plays Henry VIII, was coming out for his curtain call Wednesday night, Litten said, "That's a wrap," Williams told an associate that he thought Litten had said, "That's some crap." Williams took a bow, turned and walked upstage to Litten and slapped him across the face, as a stunned audience and cast looked on. Williams walked

back to center stage and then to the wings. Explaining his later "I'm a wrap" remark, Litten said the performance, which he had guessed he could have stood what I said. But most unprofessional. We had no comment.

Most \$100-an-hour and depend on political leadership. Public business lives for a living, according to New York City psychologist, Dr. Michael Bann, said that Moon paid more than \$5 million for the Manhattan hotel, which has been closed since 1972. The building, he said, will be used as a world mission center for training programs, seminars, conferences and international exchange programs. Another Moon spokesman, Susan Reinhold, said that the organization hopes to get the hotel in shape to house 2,000 followers who plan to attend the world's largest spiritual rally at Yankee Stadium on June 1.

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